

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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By the Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1914—VOL. VI., NO. 66

PRICE TWO CENTS

## BRITISH PREMIER MAKES FRESH BID FOR PEACE IN IRISH HOME RULE CRISIS

Mr. Asquith in Parliament Address Says He Will Not Turn His Back on Any Proposals to Bring Settlement by Consent

### NO DELAY PROMISED

Prime Minister Declares Cabinet Will Consider Even Exclusion of Ulster—Speech in Answer to Attack by Walter Long

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Debate on the King's address Tuesday carried the question of home rule a step further towards its solution one way or another. It was evident from the first that the House was in a state of keen excitement. The reception of new members was a preliminary indication of this.

Captain Wilson, who won the attorney-general's seat at the recent by-election in Reading, and Mr. Watson, who carried South Lanark in a three-cornered contest, were received with thunders of applause, while the new member for Wick met with an equally unflattering reception from the same benches and with cries of "member for harbor," in indication of the charges made against the Scottish wharf of gaining votes by a promise to improve the local harbor.

Then Captain Craig, a well-known Ulster member, arose to ask the speaker if the Irish members could not be asked to move to the Liberal side of the House and so cease to sit on the same benches with the Unionists, whom he described as the largest single party in the House.

All this showed the temper in which the House was approaching the debate, and when Walter Long, late Unionist secretary for Ireland, arose to move an amendment demanding the dissolution of Parliament on the ground that the home rule bill had never been submitted to the electors, he was welcomed with uproarious applause.

The course he was taking he admitted was unusual but the conditions were unusual. For the first time for centuries the House was meeting under the shadow of a civil war and it was impossible that in such circumstances men could deal calmly with the ordinary business of Parliament.

Dwelling for a time on the preparations which had been made in Ulster, he insisted that the Parliament act on its first application would have to be supported by the bayonets of the British army.

If matters had gone so far peaceably it was, he insisted, entirely owing to the self-restraint imposed upon Ulster by Sir Edward Carson, a eulogy on whose leadership drew thunders of applause from the benches around him.

Then, turning to the proposals of the government for safeguarding the position of Ulster, he asked what the value of these would be and pointed out what was happening at the present moment in South Africa and what had happened only a few years ago in Natal. Ulster stood to a man where it had stood in 1886.

It declined to be bought or sold, and if the government determined to go ahead with its suicidal policy, Ulster would be backed by all the power and energy of the Unionist party in the United Kingdom. With that parting threat, Mr. Long sat down amidst a tumult of applause which was almost drowned by the roar from the Liberal benches, as the prime minister rose to reply.

Mr. Asquith has certainly never faced anything like as difficult a situation as the one confronting the cabinet at the present moment.

The King's speech had already shown that the ministry was determined to preserve peace with all its power and it had been noticed that the King read sentences which referred to this with peculiar significance.

The prime minister began with a reference to these passages in his majesty's speech and went on to indicate that he would not at this juncture turn his back on any proposal for bringing about a settlement by consent.

He would not even reject the exclusion of Ulster at that moment but he would content himself with pointing out the grave difficulties of such a policy indicated in the recent letter of Sir Horace Plunkett to the Times.

Then he referred to another proposal

made by Sir Horace, proposals for power to Ulster to contract out of the bill if, at the end of a certain number of years it was disinclined to continue its partnership and he spoke of this as a proposal at least worthy of consideration.

In any proposals or amendments they might put forward the government, he said, must not be regarded as admitting the unsoundness of the bill but must be seen to be making a determined effort not only to avoid strife in Ireland but to give whatever measure of home rule was ultimately passed, a chance of operating fairly and not in the teeth of opposition determined to wreck it by every means in its power.

With the government, he admitted, lay the initiative and the government would with the least possible delay place before the House the proposals on which it relied for settlement of the question.

When those proposals are placed before the House, Mr. Asquith declared, it was his deliberate opinion that every man would admit that the government was anxious not only to avoid strife, but to safeguard not only the interests, but even the susceptibilities of those who are opposed to it.

## ATTACHMENT IS GIVEN AGAINST BOSTON & MAINE

New York Note Holder Secures Decision on \$10,000 Claim—Edgar J. Rich, Lawyer, Says Company Will Not Pay

### PLANS UNCHANGED

NEW YORK—An attachment for \$10,000 against the Boston & Maine railroad has been granted by Supreme Court Justice Giegerich in the first suit brought by a holder of one of the \$10,000 notes that became payable Feb. 3 last, the payment of which was extended on consent of the majority of the holders.

The suit is brought in behalf of the estate of Mrs. R. S. Blumenthal, who owned the note. The complaint says that payment of the note was demanded on Feb. 3 from J. P. Morgan & Co. but was refused.

The Boston & Maine will refuse to pay any of the notes that were due Feb. 3, (Continued on page ten, column one)

## N. Y. FINANCIERS GUESTS OF LOCAL BANK OFFICIAL

C. P. Blinn, Jr., of the National Union Host of Deputy Comptroller and Bankers' Head

Edmund D. Fisher, deputy comptroller at New York, and H. J. Dreher, president of the American Institute of Banking, were the guests of Charles P. Blinn, Jr., vice-president of the National Union Bank, and president of the Massachusetts Bankers Association, at an informal luncheon at the Exchange Club today.

Other guests include William A. Gaston, president of the National Shawmut Bank; Thomas P. Beal, president of the Second National Bank; L. D. Seaver, cashier of the Old Colony Trust Company; Prof. O. M. W. Sprague of the Harvard graduate school; Henry K. Hallett, president of the Fourth Atlantic National Bank; Robert H. Bean, president of the Boston chapter of the American Institute of Banking; Daniel C. Wing, president of the First National Bank; E. V. R. Thayer, president, and Charles B. Wiggins, vice-president, of the Merchants National Bank; Henry S. Grew, president of the National Union Bank, and Dean H. F. Gay of the Harvard school of business administration.

## BIENNIAL VOTE IN THIS STATE IS ADVOCATED

Governor Walsh's Proposition Is Subject of Debate for and Against Before Committee on Constitutional Amendment

### JUDGE CORBETT FOR IT

He Gives as One Reason Cost of Conducting Yearly Ballot—Speaker Cushing Is Favorable—Labor Is Said to Oppose

"I do not think that a stronger argument in favor of biennial elections of state officers could be advanced than that which was advanced by Governor Walsh in his well-written, progressive and masterly document in favor of such elections," declared Judge Joseph J. Corbett, former corporation counsel, speaking for a bill for biennial elections of state officers, councilors and Legislature before the committee on constitutional amendments this morning at the State House.

Grafton D. Cushing, speaker of the House, also favored the bill, as did Representative Channing H. Cox of Boston.

Organized labor in Massachusetts is opposed to biennial elections, according to Frank H. McCarthy, representing the American Federation of Labor; Henry Sterling, representing the Massachusetts state branch of the American Federation of Labor, and Henry Abrahams, secretary of the Boston Central Labor Union.

Representative John B. Hull, Jr., of Great Barrington, the petitioner of the bill largely upon the inaugural message of Governor Walsh. He urged as an argument that in cities and towns chief executives and other officials were elected for two or more years.

"Any election in Boston," said Judge Corbett, "whether primary or regular, costs at least \$16,000. The last primary cost the taxpayers more. In the regular election the cost is more. It cost the state rising \$40,000 for the primary election, and the regular election cost \$10,000."

"I believe the state tax will be \$11,000,000 this next year. The mere expense

(Continued on page eleven, column one)

## CLUBWOMEN WILL BE THE GUESTS OF MAINE DAUGHTERS

Mrs. George W. Perkins, president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Frank L. Young, president of the Boston City Federation of Women's Clubs, are the guests of honor and speakers at the guest day of the Dorchester Daughters of Maine Club today at the Copley Plaza Hotel. Presidents and secretaries of clubs of Greater Boston are being entertained. Mrs. A. A. Fales, president of



MRS. AUGUSTA A. FALES  
President Dorchester Daughters of Maine Club

The Dorchester Daughters of Maine Club receives with other officers of the club including Mrs. James H. Flint, vice-president, Mrs. W. T. Hersey, secretary, Mrs. H. Herbert Rice, corresponding secretary, Miss Flora C. Bradbury, treasurer, Mrs. Perkins and Mrs. Young.

After the reception there is a program of music by the Randall trio of instruments and the Apollo quartet, a talk on the work of the state federation by Mrs. Perkins and on the work of the city federation by Mrs. Young. Refreshments are served in the social hour following the program. About 300 guests are expected.

## INCORPORATION OF DIRECTORS OF PORT IS DEBATED

Chairman Bancroft States His Belief That Such Action Would Facilitate Improvements and Relieve Treasury

### LATITUDE IS SOUGHT

William S. McNary, However, Opposes Bill and Committee Is Also Told Plan Would Confer Too Much Power

Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the port directors, and William S. McNary, one of the directors and chairman of the board of harbor and land commissioners, took opposite sides on the bill to incorporate the port directors as the corporation of the port of Boston at a hearing on the measure today before the legislative committee on metropolitan affairs.

In giving his reasons for favoring the bill, Chairman Bancroft said he believed it would allow the directors to accomplish much more in developing the port and at considerable less expense to the taxpayers in the long run. The purpose of incorporation, he said, was to enable the directors better to make the port improvements pay for themselves without drawing continually upon the treasury of the state.

He said the city of Liverpool had expended about \$140,000,000 in port improvements without any drain on the tax levy. This city, as well as San Francisco, Seattle, Toronto and Montreal, have adopted a plan of incorporating those who are in charge of their harbor developments.

It was explained by Chairman Bancroft that the bill allows the directors more freedom in managing their work by making it unnecessary to come to the Legislature for authority to carry out every new project.

Mr. McNary said that incorporation of the directors might be a good thing at a later date but that at present he favored a continuance of the present system. He recommended that the bill be referred to the next General Court.

William B. Lawrence opposed the bill on the ground that it gave too much power to the directors. In this view he was supported by Edward Horton of Lexington.

George C. Fitzpatrick of East Boston said he was in favor of the bill only in case the committee considered that the directors had already proved their worth.

## VATICAN ATTACKS MODERNISTS OF CHURCH IN FRANCE

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS—The attack of the Vatican on the modernist movement is being continued here. Father Anzani, superior of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul, is now receiving the attention lately bestowed on the Abbe Lemire.

A mission from the Vatican headed by Father Soulat, has deposed the superior and his two principal assistants, and has appointed in his place a priest named DeRocheaux, under instructions from the Vatican, and without even referring it to the order, which usually nominates its own head.

The acceptance of the more liberal doctrines of the late superior has been so marked in the order, that the new superior is believed to represent the opinions of only a minority of the members.

## PUBLIC APPLIES EARLY FOR PART OF STATE BONDS

Frederick W. Mansfield, state treasurer, who is to sell \$6,325,000 of bonds over the counter at his office early next month thus fulfilling his promise during the election campaign last fall, received several applications for sizable amounts by mail today. After having advertised for bids as required by law and rejected all offers for the 4 per cent bonds he announced that the sale of these securities would be at the highest price offered—104.27 and interest. Friday the popular bond sale will be advertised.

The statement regarding the bonds issued by Mr. Mansfield follows: "On Jan. 29, 1914, the commonwealth advertised, according to law, for proposals for bonds for various issues, the grand total of which amounted to \$6,325,000. Every bid received was rejected. This action the treasurer had the right to take under the law."

"Before the State election in November, 1913, I said nightly that if elected I would sell state bonds directly to the people. My reasons for doing this are: First—it is economically sound. Second—The people have the right to buy their own bonds directly from the state, thus eliminating the dealer's profit. Third—I was elected by the people on the strength of my pledge to do this, and they realized that the direct sale of bonds by the state was to their advantage."

## HOW TECHNOLOGY SITE APPEARS NOW



General view of construction in Cambridge taken from Riverbank Court

## MRS. PANKHURST ESCAPES AS POLICE ARREST HER DOUBLE

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—While the Parliamentary campaign was being opened at Westminster by Mr. Long, Mrs. Pankhurst was opening the suffragette campaign in Kensington.

At 8 o'clock last night, from a second floor window in Camden Hill Square, Mrs. Pankhurst addressed a crowd outside. She had landed and reached the house, she said, undiscovered by detectives and though she had already been arrested and released seven times, she defied the government to force her to complete her sentence. To show her utter inability to do this she declared that at the end of her speech she would leave the house and that the police would fail to arrest her.

Amidst the excitement caused by this challenge, Mrs. Pankhurst did leave the house. A woman presumed to be Mrs. Pankhurst was at once seized by four policemen and after a somewhat rough struggle between the constables and her supporters she was dragged to the nearest

police station. Here it was found that the police had arrested a complete stranger, and in consequence they are left in complete darkness as to whether the real Mrs. Pankhurst ever issued from the house or whether she remains there.

Simultaneously Sylvia Pankhurst, former member of Parliament, for Bow, held a great meeting of the new league at Canning town. She denied utterly that there was any split between her and her sister and mother. All that had occurred was that the campaign was to be carried on by her on slightly different methods in East End, and she announced commencement of this campaign by the issue of a copy of an old Parnellite norent manifesto.

At the same time an attempt was made to hold a suffrage meeting at the end of Downing street. Here, after a scuffle, seven women were arrested and as a result of the whole evening's work the police have made 14 arrests and are faced with the alternative of releasing those prisoners or continuing the campaign of forcible feeding.

## JAPANESE DIET FAILS TO VOTE FOR CENSURE IN NAVAL CASE

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—It is immensely difficult to obtain reliable information as to the exact position of the naval scandal in Japan. The Monitor correspondent hears today from Tokio that the whole matter being sub judice, endeavors are being made to prevent the dissemination of news on a matter which might prejudice the case, which will have to be decided by the courts.

This, however, has not in any way quieted the agitation, and the bitterness of feeling which has been generated by the accusations against a German firm manifested itself yesterday in a great

demonstration in Hibiye park with the result that in the end troops had to be called out to prevent disturbances.

In the Diet itself, after a bitter debate, the government supported by Seiyukai party managed to defeat the vote of censure moved by the Kokuminto or Nationalist party. The Nationalists took the ground that the government had balked instead of precipitating an investigation into the scandal.

The premier, in replying, insisted that the government was doing all that was necessary or could be expected of it and that their investigations would end in the matter being finally cleared up and the facts made public.

## SWEDISH CABINET RESIGNS BECAUSE OF KING'S SPEECH

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM—The Swedish cabinet has resigned owing to a difference of opinion with the King as to the attitude taken by him in his speech made to the peasants on the question of defenses. The cabinet's view is that the King has no right to anticipate any action on their part in a speech on his own account.

The King has declined to accept this view, declaring that he cannot agree to the surrender of this constitutional right to address his people. In these circumstances the ministry tendered their resignations, and the King has requested Baron Louis De Geer, a senator of moderate Liberal views, to form a cabinet.

## SUIT FILED TO SEPARATE PACIFICS

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Suit to separate the Southern Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads was filed in the federal district court here today by United States Attorney W. W. Ray.

By the custom of reading copies of the Monitor remailed or passed along by friends of the paper, those outside circles where current news is discussed may be as thoroughly informed on world-wide events. In remailing your own copies to some one whose outlook is narrowed you will be promoting a good cause as well as doing a kindly service.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER  
In United States.....2c  
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## RAMSAY MACDONALD IS AGAIN LABOR LEADER; CHANGES SEEN

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Ramsay MacDonald has been appointed for the fourth time in succession chairman of the Labor party in the House of Commons. The election was somewhat of a surprise to the public, as Mr. MacDonald had announced his intention of retiring, and, in any case, a fourth term of office is most unusual. Simultaneously the announcement is made that on the retirement of Lord Curzon as governor-general of South Africa he will be succeeded by Sydney Buxton, president of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Buxton's place will be taken by John Burns, the vacancy in the local government board caused by this being filled by Postmaster-General Herbert Samuel.

The new postmaster-general will be Mr. Hobhouse, the present chancellor of the duchy, whilst Mr. Hobhouse's place will be taken by Mr. Masterman, the financial secretary, who will receive cabinet rank.

These changes will necessitate vacancies in two Liberal seats in London, namely, Poplar, where Mr. Buxton had a majority of 1800, and Bethnal Green, where Mr. Masterman had a majority of only 180.







# British Labor Leader Analyzes London Disturbance

## EFFECTIVE BLOW AT ASSOCIATION SAID TO BE AIM

Secretary of Transport Workers Federation Discusses the Coal Porters' Strike and Lockout in Building Trades

## FUTURE IS PREDICTED

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—As already reported in the cable despatches to The Christian Science Monitor, a representative of the Monitor called recently on Robert Williams, secretary of the National Transport Workers Federation in order to ascertain his views on the London coal porters' strike and the general lockout in the building trades.

Mr. Williams, with his usual courtesy, was glad to give all the information in his power for the benefit of the readers of the Monitor. The two incidents, Mr. Williams said, the coal strike and the building trades lockout, but especially the latter, represent a very much greater issue than appears on the surface, and a very much greater issue than the simple safeguarding of some lesser principle of trades unionism which is really the object of most strikes.

"If the position," he continued, "is analyzed with any care, it must, I think, become quite apparent that the employers evidently regard the present moment as affording an opportunity, not likely to occur soon again, for definitely curtailing the power of organized labor. You see, labor has had many apparent set-backs lately. In Dublin, after a long-drawn-out struggle, the employers are hopeful of success, and in South Africa the might of brute force has once again managed to gain the victory of elementary right. They think they have labor on the run, and desire to keep it there; hence the preposterous demands of the master builders, and the refusal on the part of the coal dealers to grant the absurdly small increase of a penny a ton for handling coal, asked for by the coal porters."

Asked as to whether in view of the smallness of the porters' demands, the refusal of the employers to grant them did not point to a desire, on their part, to use the present labor troubles as a pretext for permanently raising prices, Mr. Williams said he did not think so. The coal dealers, he said, had never evinced any undue diffidence on the question of a pretext for raising prices. With or without pretext, prices had been raised.

"If you think of it," he went on, "this has been the case more or less ever since coal began to be generally used. The price has always tended to increase. To this increase the wage of the miners has been the smallest contributory cause. The cost of freight has increased, royalties have increased, the price demanded by the owners at the pit head has increased and to a certain extent wages have increased, but all these increases together do not account for all of the increased cost to the consumer. The fact of the matter is that for every addition to the cost of the coal before it reaches his hands, the coal dealer has secured at least 50 per cent more than such addition from the consumer."

"For many years they have been making huge profits, with the result that, at the present moment, they are in such an entrenched position that they can afford to fight, and thus seize the opportunity which they undoubtedly think is presented, of dealing a blow against the tendency of labor to claim its share in the control of the world's work."

"This is why," Mr. Williams went on, speaking with great earnestness, "I said at the beginning that the whole matter involved a very much larger issue than is generally the case in such disputes. The ideal of the capitalist is to secure the complete mobility of labor. He desires above all things that labor shall rank in his business exactly as a commodity, and that it should have just as little say in its control and management, and it is just this position that organized labor steadily refuses to accept. It is on this point, I feel confident, that the fight of the immediate future will undoubtedly be fought."

"To the 'extortionate demands' of labor for increased wages the great mass of employers have ultimately acceded, under protest, but in the presence of this tendency on the part of labor to claim a voice and a very strong voice in the settlement of conditions under which it shall work, the employers are becoming seized of a grave apprehension as to the safety of their whole position in the future. It is this inevitable tendency, which they are just beginning to discern, which they are really out to fight at this moment, and so you will see how very closely capital and labor are really coming to grips, and the vital importance of the present struggle."

Referring to the building trade lockout, Mr. Williams said that it proved the point he was submitting even better than the coal strike. "In the building trade," he continued, "there had been no dispute as to wages, and when the masters demanded that the men should sign an agreement which provided for a deduction of £1 from their wages if they should strike against the presence of non-unionists, they did so with the fullest

knowledge that no trade unionist would agree thus to sign away his liberty of action. They knew there would be a lockout, and they have carried through their purpose with the utmost calculation. Their reasons for adopting this course of action are, I feel sure, as I have stated them."

"You see, then, that the struggle in this instance has become more than ever clear and well-defined, and that it has to do more than ever with vital principle."

## COMMANDER EVANS GETS MEDAL FROM PARIS



British officer in Scott Antarctic expedition signing the golden book of the Conseil Municipal

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France—Commander Evans, who has arrived in Paris for the purpose of delivering a series of lectures before the French Geographical Society at the Sorbonne, was the guest of the municipal council of Paris and the council general of the Seine at a reception given in his honor at the Hotel de Ville.

The president of the Paris council, M. Chassagne Goyon, presented him with the gold medal of the city of Paris. The bestowal of the medal was in token of admiration for the examples of stoicism and perseverance which British expeditions have given to the world.

Present at the ceremony were the British ambassador, Sir Francis Bertie; the president of the French Geographical Society, Prince Roland Bonaparte; Dr. Charcot, Colonel Marchand and several other explorers.

## FRENCH SOCIALIST REPUBLICAN GROUP SHOWS CLEAVAGE

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France—The dissensions which appeared in the Socialist Republican group at the Grenoble Congress have resulted in a split of the party. A section of the members have decided to follow the fortunes of Aristide Briand and M. Millerand, whilst the remainder of the members have called another Congress to be held in Paris shortly.

Their program includes a return to the two years period of service, the levying of income tax, a progressive tax on capital to cover military expenses, and the withdrawal of the Barthou circular on the subject of school books, and that of M. Baudin on religious observances in the navy.

Further, the members of the split group of Republican Socialists engage themselves to support a defense policy with regard to education, advocating if necessary the organization of a department of state to deal with education. M. Azunne figures among the members of the new group.

**ROYAL SHOW PRIZES £11,700**  
(Special to the Monitor)  
SHREWSBURY, Eng.—The royal show which is to be held at Shrewsbury this year will have a prize list amounting to £11,700 exclusive of special prizes.

## TYRANNICAL METHODS CHARGED AGAINST HUNGARIAN LEADERS

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)  
VIENNA, Austria—Scenes of great disorder characterized a recent sitting of the Hungarian Chamber on the occasion of the debate on the reform of the press laws. The actual cause of the outbreak on this occasion was a demand from Count Apponyi that the premier, Count Tisza, should give satisfaction to M. Deszy for having described him as not fit for the company of respectable men.

The matter, of course, is something much more than a simple personal quarrel. M. Deszy, it will be remembered, brought about the fall of the Lukacs ministry last June by successfully proving against it charges of political corruption.

Count Apponyi's demand was received with loud cries of disapproval from the premier's supporters, and on Count Andrassy's attempting to address the Assembly he was refused a hearing. He nevertheless persisted, and finally the sitting had to be adjourned after half a dozen Opposition deputies had been forcibly removed by the parliamentary guard. On the resumption of the sitting, Count

Andrassy again endeavored to address the House, but was again refused a hearing, and amidst scenes of great uproar the parliamentary guard was called in to remove the count from the chamber. On their approach he, however, left his place of his own accord, amidst a loud ovation from the Opposition and from many of their supporters assembled in the galleries.

Once again the sitting was suspended and on its resumption, owing to the continued uproar and the fact that the government repeatedly called in the parliamentary guard to remove members of the Opposition, the whole body of Count Apponyi's supporters decided to leave the chamber as a protest against the tyrannical methods of the government, thus repeating a course of action which they have taken frequently in the past.

Count Apponyi, before leaving the chamber, declared that they were powerless in the face of brute strength, and they left the chamber to the government of force which was evidently bent on doing what it liked to wreck the constitution.

That it would come to this sooner or later has, of course, long been foreseen by labor men, and it is for this reason that the tendency in the labor world to amalgamate is so noticeable everywhere. Even a huge organization like the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, with its 800,000 members, which carried through the great coal strike of 1911 to such a successful issue, feels the necessity for still further consolidation, and the opinion is freely expressed that, in order to deal effectively with any difficulty which may arise in the future, those who 'get' the coal ought to be associated with those who handle it and transport it."

Summing up the situation, Mr. Williams said that the real struggle as between labor and capital was only beginning, but that the essential issues were at last coming to be discerned by both sides and that, as a consequence, more real progress was assured.

## JAPAN SHOWS DISPOSITION TO ADOPT WESTERN HOLIDAY

Every Year There Are Increasing Indications at Tokio and Elsewhere That the Mikado's People Look With Favor Upon Custom of Celebrating Christmas

(Special to the Monitor)  
TOKIO, Japan—Though the Japanese celebrate the advent of the new year with a thoroughness unsurpassed by any other people, it does not prevent them from looking favorably upon the great western festival of Christmas.

Every year there are increasing indications of the hold which Christmas is obtaining upon the affections of the people, and in Tokio at least, and to a considerable extent in Yokohama also, the street scenes were such as to indicate that the coming of Christmas was a very real event in the life of the community.

For nights before Christmas the Ginza, Tokio's principal street, rioted in light and color, and the streets were more than usually crowded with people enjoying the shop windows. For nights before, the stream of people carrying bundles and parcels and toys, most of them representing gifts for the children, was unusually large.

It is interesting to examine the reasons for this growing popularity of Christmas among the Japanese. To ascribe it entirely to missionary effort, to Christianizing influences, is not quite correct. It may be due in part to such influences, but the predisposing factor is undoubtedly the tendency to acquire the distinguishing aspects of western life, which has been so marked in the nation since the country was opened to western trade and knowledge.

The Japanese have shown a readiness to select the best features of the various nations, and they have learnt to appreciate the great Christian festival. Christmas is a day on which most families are united. Christmas is a day devoted to giving pleasure to the young folks. These two features would naturally appeal to the Japanese, among whom the family is the unit and not the individual, and in whom love of children is so pronounced.

These aspects of Christmas have undoubtedly made their impress upon the Japanese, and they seem ready to adopt

Christmas for what it is and not for what it stands for. The fact that it falls within the period of the new year vacation tends to its greater recognition, and the time may not be far distant when it shall be declared a public holiday.

This course is not at all improbable when it is remembered that the Japanese are extremely desirous of having as many things as they profitably can have in common with the West. The Japanese are susceptible to criticism in respect of the conduct of any department of national life. While the adoption of Christmas as a national holiday would not necessarily imply the adoption of Christianity as a state religion, a proposition which is practically unthinkable in Japan, it would nevertheless be of considerable value in creating an international feeling of good fellowship.

## FOOD EXPORTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES SHOW BIG INCREASE

(Special to the Monitor)  
SYDNEY, New South Wales—Particulars of the growth of New South Wales' export trade to the United Kingdom are given in official returns relative to the export of timber, coal, wheat, and general merchandise.

The statistical records of the principal overseas exports from Sydney for the first 10 months of last year show a remarkable advance in the quantity of food-stuffs shipped, when compared with the first 10 months of the previous year. Thus, the export trade in tinned preserved meat almost doubled, being 318,165 cases compared with 181,067; and so did the frozen mutton trade, which advanced from 692,674 carcasses in 1912 to 1,314,139 carcasses for the 10 months of last year, for which the figures are available, an increase of 621,465 carcasses.

Similarly, the export trade in frozen beef advanced from 45,307 pieces to 74,987. The number of frozen hares and rabbits exported show an extraordinary increase, no less than 1,412,455 pairs for the months under review, the figures being 6,058,203 pairs last year as compared with 4,645,748 pairs in 1912. The wheat exports increased by 2,328,439 centals. Decreases appear in wool, skins, tin, copper, leather, butter, timber, gold and silver.

## PARIS TO ATHENS TRIP TO BE SHORTER

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France—During the recent visit of the Greek premier to Paris an agreement was signed by M. Venizelos and the Greek minister by which the Societe de Construction des Batignolles agrees to construct a railway joining up the Piraeus-Athens-Larissa line with the near eastern system, which will put Greece into direct communication with the west of Europe. It is estimated that at its completion, which will be within a period of 18 months, the journey from Paris to Athens should be reduced to about 60 hours.

## RIFLE SHOOTING DEVELOPMENT IS BRITISH UNION AIM

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—Capt. A. McDonald of the London Scottish regiment, presided lately over a meeting of the newly formed Rifle Union, held at King's College, Strand. In opening the proceedings the chairman said that the Rifle Union was not a rival or antagonistic to any body already in existence. They hoped to be in a position to support the National Rifle Association and the many rifle clubs scattered up and down the kingdom.

The Union, however, aimed at influencing public opinion, and through that public opinion to urge the government to give increased facilities to riflemen to practise shooting without the large demands which were now made on their purses and time in connection with traveling, ammunition and the lack of ranges. At the present moment there were over 2500 rifle clubs with a membership of upward of 200,000 members. They were voiceless, and were therefore impotent in advancing their claims on the war office and the government.

The war office appeared to think that a skilled rifle shot, without military training, was of no value. They who were mostly past or present territorials could not accept that opinion. At the present moment the official support given to the N. R. A. was estimated at £5000 a year, a miserable sum in view of the fact that the colonies made grants in aid of shooting to the extent of £29,000 a year.

Major Mortlock of the Rifle Clubs Federation, said the Union was one which they felt they could readily join. He could pledge the support of the federation. They wanted to get free ranges, free ammunition and free travel, and he thought if they unitedly demanded those things they would get them. Most of those present who were not already members of the Union subsequently enrolled themselves.

## BISHOP MAKES PLEA AGAINST THE WELSH BILL

(Special to the Monitor)  
BRIDGEND, Wales—Speaking at Bridgend recently the Bishop of St. David's discussed the Welsh disestablishment bill from the standpoint of national welfare. The speeches and writings of those who supported Welsh disestablishment, he declared, had left upon his mind the impression that hitherto they had failed altogether to grasp the organic reality of corporate life either in the nation or in the church.

Their words indicated that they were still in a state of mere individualism, according to which the nation was no more than an aggregate of individuals, and the organic unity of national life was an empty dream.

Proceeding, the bishop said that to him it was inconceivable how any one could be so blind as not to see that, owing to the present menacing advance of materialism in Wales, the last thing that religious men ought to desire was the repudiation in the name of Welsh national life of the national recognition of religion in Wales, which was what this bill really meant.

It was, he insisted, clearly unjust to the church, not only to secularize all its ancient endowments, but also to demolish at a stroke, the whole of its existing legal organization, as was done in the disestablishment clause of the bill. The bill needlessly went out of its way to break the continuity of the church's legal organization, and was, therefore, in its main features, contrary to democratic ideals.

## REGRET IS EXPRESSED OVER RESIGNATION OF LORD DENMAN

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)  
SYDNEY, New South Wales—Lord Denman announced lately at Melbourne that he had resigned his post as governor-general of the Australian Commonwealth, and that the resignation would take effect in the course of the year.

The governor-general's decision has called forth expressions of genuine regret from many different quarters indicating Lord Denman's great personal popularity among all classes.

His lordship was appointed to his present position in April so that he has only served half the term for which he was appointed, and his predecessor, Earl Dudley, also resigned when he had still half his period to serve.

Lord Denman's capacity for work and close attention to his duties, combined with his personal popularity, made him an extremely useful occupant of the post of governor-general, and during his term of office the only rather unfortunate incident has been the Government House question, which compelled Lord Denman to leave Sydney owing to the lack of an official residence.

It will be recalled that Mr. Holman, then acting-premier of New South Wales, announced in 1911 that the government did not propose to renew the lease of Government House to the Commonwealth as a residence for the governor-general. Mr. McGowen, the premier, on his return from England supported Mr. Holman, a decision said to be due to his disapproval of the charges of disloyalty and insulting behavior towards the crown which had been leveled at his government in

## INDIA STIRRED OVER QUESTION OF LOAN LIMITS

Government Lays It Down as a Principle That Thirty Years Is Long Enough for Payment of Municipal Notes

## CALCUTTA OBJECTS

(Special to the Monitor)  
CALCUTTA, India—For some time past the question of the currency of a municipal loan has been the subject of a controversy between the Calcutta municipal corporation on the one hand, and the governments of India and Bengal on the other.

The Calcutta corporation issues very large loans at intervals, and last year the government of Bengal, at the instance of the government of India, laid it down as a principle that municipal loans should not have a currency of more than 30 years. This position was strenuously combated by the corporation, which maintained that, if this principle were adopted, the effect would be to saddle one generation with the entire expense of some public work whose benefits would be reaped by future generations free of all cost.

The corporation, therefore, urged that, unless the utility of the work were short-lived, the currency of the loan to pay for it should, as far as possible, be commensurate with the service itself, and should in no case be less than 47 years. The press took up the question, and canvassed it so strongly that the government was constrained to defer to public opinion sufficiently to postpone the passage of the municipal loans bill, which embodied the principle of a 30-years' currency.

During his recent visit to Calcutta the Viceroy informed the corporation, in acknowledging a municipal address, that the government of India had decided to introduce a maximum currency for municipal loans of 60 years. This announcement is elaborated in a letter which has lately been issued by the government of Bengal, in which it is stated that:

"The government of India desire it to be understood that the normal presumption will be that a period not exceeding 30 years is a sufficient term for the repayment of a loan, and that the burden of proof that a longer period is required and justified in a particular case will rest on the applicant."

The Statesman hails this announcement as a concession of the principle contended for by the corporation, but the Hon. Radha Charan Pal, a prominent Indian member of the corporation, writing so that journal, contends that its effect is precisely the opposite.

"In the existing bill," he writes, "no maximum limit is laid down. According to the declared intention of government it would be ordinarily 30 years, but the maximum period might be extended to any period beyond 30 years; whereas in the letter of Jan. 1, 1914, the government limits the maximum period to 60 years. The effect of this maximum limit may result in the following disadvantage. If the corporation on any future occasion succeeds in making an exceptionally strong case for an 80 years' loan and applies for sanction, which is now according to the English authorities, the period of long term loans in England, and if any future government is so inclined to grant it they will be prevented from doing so on account of the maximum period of 60 years proposed to be laid down in the act."

## HOME RULE FOR IRELAND DEFENDED BY MR. BIRRELL

(Special to the Monitor)  
BRISTOL, England—Addressing a meeting of his constituents at Bristol, recently, Mr. Birrell said that Sir Edward Carson and his "army of covenanted" talked of being thrust out of the constitution under which they and their forefathers had lived. It might almost be thought that the act of union was as old as Magna Charta, and that it was carried by the strong arms and enthusiastic support of the forefathers of those covenanted. It was nothing of the kind.

The act of union, he said, came into force in January, 1801, and was carried in the face of the opposition, and against the will of the forefathers of most of those very covenanted. Now, when the government were seeking not to repeal but to modify it, to talk of the horrors of civil war put upon them the obligation, in the face of the world, of making good their case.

Proceeding, Mr. Birrell said that all governments were experimental. The only thing that Liberals contended for was that the time had now come when no other government for Ireland was possible than that which should call in the aid of authority, and give the necessary time alike for legislative and executive work. The time to legislate they could get in their own country, and authority could only come from their own people.

If the Tories, Mr. Birrell said in conclusion, were to come into office through any accident they would find themselves face to face with the problem of Ireland, and he believed before they had been in office six months they would be found introducing a measure only colorably different from that upon which they were now threatening civil war.

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**Raccoon Coats**

All Lengths and Sizes for Men and Women

February Prices  
Now Is a Good Time to Buy  
92 Bedford Street

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We make lighting fixtures appropriate in design and efficient in light to give permanent satisfaction.  
Send list of ceiling and wall outlets and we will send our new  
Book of Sketches containing a new and artistic selection of prices complete ready to install.  
Metal Arts and Crafts Co.  
616 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago  
Please Mention Monitor

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52 Boylston Street, Boston  
Money deposited on or before  
**February 16**  
Will draw interest from that date  
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Call at 8 Milk Street  
And See a Complete Line of  
NOVEL, HUMOROUS, SENTIMENTAL  
CARDS, FOLDERS, Etc.  
Many Unique and Exclusive Designs  
**HILL, SMITH & CO.**  
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An Attractive Collection  
**BRENTANO'S**  
5th Ave. & 27th St., New York  
**Delicious Raisin Bread**  
Is made of Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour. Write for the recipe.  
Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston

The World's Greatest Condiment  
Known the world over.  
**LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE**  
The Original Worcestershire  
A superior flavoring for Fish, Hot and Cold Meats, Soups, Stews and Hashes.  
Adds the right flavor  
Sold by Grocers Everywhere



## BROADER TEACHING PLAN ADOPTED BY SANTA ANA HIGH SCHOOL

SANTA ANA, Cal.—With more than 800 students, the Santa Ana high school has broadened the scope of its work for the season of 1913-1914, and now has 35 teachers, a librarian and an office secretary. It has five distinct lines of work including polytechnic, commercial, agricultural, domestic art and cultural or college preparatory courses.

In the first named of these courses

students are instructed in the use of woodworking and ironworking machinery. More than \$3000 worth of machinery and small tools has been placed in the wood shop, while a forge room has been fitted with up-to-date equipment. The student learns to handle machinery and to make his own drawings and blueprints. In the commercial department are taught shorthand, typewriting and bookkeeping, penmanship,

spelling, arithmetic, geography, law, history of commerce, American history, civics and applied office work. There are five regular instructors and two who give part of their time.

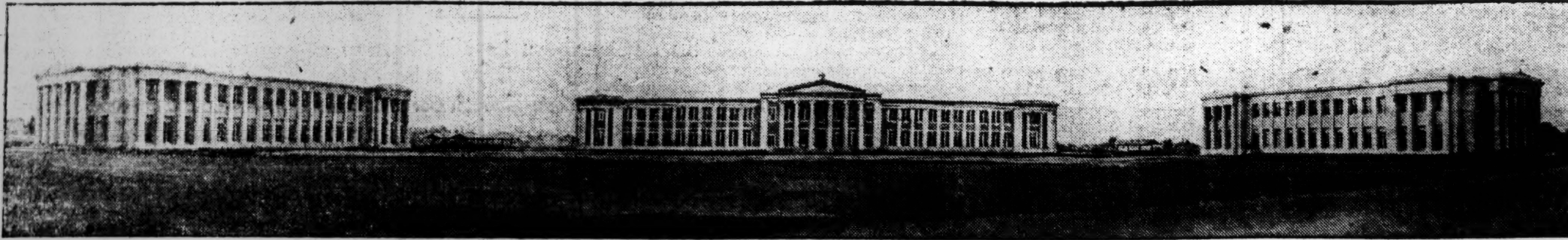
A four-year course is offered in the agricultural work. The prospective rancher learns to keep his accounts, do his own repair work, test his soils so as to know for what crop they are adapted and what fertilizers to use, and

acquires other practical information, including knowledge of the English language. He studies types of animals and methods of caring for them and learns how to select prize-winning poultry and citrus fruits. A tract of land is available on the new campus for this department.

Domestic art has proved a popular study and a model apartment will be fitted up for this branch in the new

buildings. Here the young women will be expected to apply the theories they learn in the classroom.

The cultural department offers instruction in most standard high school studies, and graduates of this school, who have properly chosen their studies, are admitted without examination to any college or university in California or on the Pacific coast, as well as in most eastern states.



Panoramic view of Polytechnic educational institution in little California community

## FOND DU LAC BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION IS ON NEW BASIS

First Year With Paid Secretary and Better Quarters Promises Larger Results From Organization With Record of Activity

## SERVICE IS IMPROVED

FOND DU LAC, Wis.—Activities of the present year will mark a new era with the Business Men's Association of this city, since this is the first during its career, already very useful, that it has had a paid executive officer. Within the last year the organization has interested itself in a "city beautiful" movement which has resulted in more attractive lawns, gardens and private premises in general. Prizes were awarded in December to children in nine schools in connection with this project.

In June, 1913, the association conducted a membership campaign which resulted in the raising of about \$18,000 to carry out plans covering a period of three years, including the employment of a commercial secretary and promotion work to be determined upon by the association and its officers. Last October, L. C. Busch, then secretary of the Board of Trade of Bristol, Virginia and Tennessee, contracted to take charge of the association business management and new offices were equipped and opened on the first floor of the First National



LESTER C. BUSCH  
Commercial secretary

Bank building. Mr. Busch has had about five years' experience in commercial work, first as secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., later going to that of La Grange, Ga., then to that of Gadsden, Ala., and afterward to the Board of Trade of Bristol, Virginia. Before his commercial experience he spent eight years in newspaper work in various parts of the country. He is a native of Ohio.

It was on Feb. 7, 1906, that the business men of the city first decided it advisable to form a body for the civic and commercial development of Fond du Lac and its immediate territory. The association at the time was offered by a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and board of directors, none of whom was paid, although they gave of their time and means freely.

During this period of seven years the organization became quite effective. Among the principal objects sought in its formation were to stop illegitimate advertising and systematize the purchase of tickets and the giving of contributions for various purposes. Ever since that time the association has passed upon every advertising scheme, proposed ticket selling proposition and other means of collecting money on one pretext or another from the local retail business men.

A system of rebating rates to out-of-town purchasers of goods was adopted and now consists of paying round-trip fares within a radius of 50 miles to purchasers of \$10 worth of goods or more. The association has done much during this period toward stopping

erant vendors and irresponsible concerns. It advocated and the city council passed a resolution providing for the building of an adequate water main to provide for the present and future industries in the way of ample supply of water for manufacturing purposes in this city. This main has been built extending from Lake Winnebago into the heart of the city, a distance of about one and one half miles, providing water for manufacturing for many years to come.

The organization was prominent in promoting an ornamental lighting system for the main street, and also in promoting street improvements, so that now there are about 25 miles of paved streets.

Half a dozen or more factories have been located here in the period mentioned and others have been financially aided, so that the pay roll of the manufacturing plants now averages about \$300,000 a month. Three railroads operating in this city and offering fair freight rates have made it possible for manufacturers to do business here at a cost comparable with that of other manufacturing cities.

A special committee had charge of an acre-yield corn contest during the last year and a corn, grain and seed exhibition was given in armory E, this city, early in December and prizes approximating \$500 were distributed to contestants who came from every section of Fond du Lac county. Better agricultural methods in many ways have been encouraged. The business men have established and promoted a trade extension paper which has a circulation of 12,750 copies. Through this merchants have been able to draw a very considerable amount of business from the surrounding country which formerly went to other trading centers. This method has been taken up of late by other commercial bodies on account of its practicality for getting business.

Three Presidents, Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson, have visited this city at the invitation of the association. An average of 15 conventions have been held here annually. A number of Fourth of July celebrations have been conducted under the auspices of the association.

The officers, beside the secretary, are: Ernest J. Perry, president; J. P. Hess, vice-president; L. A. Williams, treasurer; T. E. Ahern, William Mauthe, J. F. Gruenbeck, A. C. Egelhoff, H. F. Webster, J. W. Conley and the officers compose the board of directors. During the last two years Ernest J. Perry has been president and through his efforts the association has been brought to a high standard of efficiency. The association is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and, through its officers, is a member of the Wisconsin Association of Commercial Executives.

## TURN SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA TO MOVE NEXT YEAR

Headquarters of the Organization to Be in San Diego and Saengerfest Is Next Sought

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Headquarters of the Turners of Southern California will be in San Diego for the coming year. This was decided recently at the convention of Turners held at Germania hall, says the San Diego Union. The headquarters have heretofore been at Los Angeles.

About 60 Turners, representing societies in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Anaheim, Escondido, Sacramento and other points throughout the state, were present.

It was decided to hold the convention next year in Los Angeles, but the time was left undecided. This will be decided by a committee later. There will not be a Pacific coast turnfest this year. It was thought that as both San Diego and San Francisco are busy getting ready for exposition year, a turnfest would not draw the patronage it would in other years.

A German week is being planned for the Panama-California exposition, in San Diego in 1915. The details of the turnfest to be held at that time will be worked out by a committee to report at the next annual meeting.

Plans are also being made for bringing to San Diego in 1915 the national Saengerfest, an organization of German singers, which meets in Los Angeles in 1915. It is expected that 5000 singers will come to San Diego for that event.

MONITORIALS  
By NIXON WATERMAN

## RESILIENT

His verses are so brisk and gay,  
So buoyant and so free  
And full of bounce that one might say  
They are "spring" poetry.

## UP-LIFT SENTIMENT

"While there is a good deal said about elevating the stage, do you think the average audience would really care to have it elevated?"

"I'm sure that portion of it occupying the upper gallery would like to have it brought up within seeing and hearing distance."

It is evident that subways stand higher than elevated car lines in the estimation of Boston people who would like to convert the latter into the former but the "under"-taking seems too costly just at present.

## THEN IT SCATTERED

They sought to disperse the street gathering that  
Kept on growing in every direction;  
Till a man who knew how started out  
With a hat  
And began taking up a collection.

## TO THE LETTER

"I understand that Whicherly is a great hand for obeying orders."

"Yes; last summer while our militia company was in camp for a week on its annual summer drill, one day the captain chanced to shout 'Fall in!' just as Whicherly was crossing a bridge, and over he went into the river."

## CONCLUSIVE

"Which do you think writes the nearest real poetry, Wakeley or Biffington?"  
"Wakeley; he doesn't get half as much for his verses as Biffington does."

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

## Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Maj. W. B. Rochester, Q. M. C., resigned.  
Leaves: Second Lieut. G. C. Bowen, twentieth infantry, 14 days; Second Lieut. A. Boettcher, eighteenth infantry, 14 days' extension; First Lieut. D. C. Cubbison, F. A., one month.

## Navy Orders

Lieut. F. R. McCarty, detached bureau or ordinance, to Crayford, England (works Vickers, Ltd.).  
Assistant Paymasters King Terrell, H. P., Tudor, Josiah Merritt, G. C. Simmons, C. G. Holland and Andrew Mowat, to temporary duty bureau of supplies and accounts, navy department, Washington, D. C.

Chief Boatswain James Laven, to temporary duty receiving ship, Boston.  
Boatswain C. T. Goertz, detached the Wyoming, to the Sonoma.  
Chief Machinist W. D. Sullivan, detached naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, to home, wait orders.

Chief Machinist J. R. Likens, detached the Sonoma, to the Cumberland.  
Machinist L. W. Knight, detached the Vestal, to the Sonoma.  
Carpenter M. M. Saylor, to works New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N. J.

## Movements of Vessels

Pittsburgh and Yorktown at Mazatlan. Wheeling and Birmingham at Guacanayabo bay.  
Osceola and Lebanon left Guacanayabo bay for Guantanamo.  
Hancock left Culebra for Pensacola.  
Prairie left Culebra for San Juan en route Pensacola.  
Whipple, Paul Jones, Perry, Stewart and Truxtun left San Diego for San Pedro.  
Justin will leave San Francisco for Mazatlan about Feb. 16 and Nanshan will leave San Francisco for Mazatlan about Feb. 28.

## Navy Notes

Representative Albert Johnson of Washington introduced in the House the bill which passed the Senate in 1912 providing a method and authorizing the President to confer medals upon enlisted men and officers of the navy and the revenue cutter service for acts of gallantry. It extends the operation of existing laws on this subject.

A subcommittee of the House committee on naval affairs has begun framing the naval appropriation bill. The first question taken up was increasing the number of chaplains in the navy. Representative L. P. Padgett and Representative Ernest W. Roberts, of Massachusetts, were designated a subcommittee to draw up a provision for the bill.

## IOLA CITIZENS PLEASED WITH THEIR FINE PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Recently Erected Structures of City in Kansas Include Postoffice, County Edifice and Y. M. C. A. Home, in Addition to Carnegie Library and Schoolhouses

IOLA, Kan.—Citizens of Iola take much satisfaction in their several recently erected public buildings, including a courthouse, a federal postoffice building, a United States weather bureau building and a Y. M. C. A. building. These various structures mean im-



Court house and grounds containing grove of trees

proved facilities and service in many ways for this city, which is the county seat of Allen county and has become a flourishing manufacturing and commercial center with a population of about 8000.

Situated on three railroads, with an interurban electric line connecting it with two nearby towns, Iola draws trade from a large and prosperous agricultural community, to which line rock roads lead in all directions. The telephone is commonly used throughout the county. Much credit is given the Commercial Club for bringing manufacturing concerns here and for its activity for civic improvement. Frank Wood is its secretary.

Iola maintains a \$15,000 Carnegie library. Its high school has a manual training department and gives courses in agriculture. Altogether there are seven well-equipped schoolhouses and 37

The distance from Kansas City is 100 miles.

The Iola Portland cement plant is said to be one of the largest plants of the kind west of the Mississippi river. In addition to this industry there are located in or near Iola two zinc smelters, one large iron works, a large brick plant, a pearl button factory, a shirt and overall factory, planing mills, a rug and carpet factory, two wholesale candy factories, a creamery, two marble works, a steam laundry, one wholesale grocery and two wholesale produce houses.

## WOMEN TO ATTEND COURTS

SAN JOSE, Cal.—The Civic Study League has decided to initiate a court and council committee to attend all meetings of the mayor and common council and all trials in which women are concerned, says the Times-Star.

## WEST INDIES CRUISES

PANAMA CANAL ☆ SOUTH AMERICA

NEWEST CRUISING STEAMER

TRIPLE SCREW "LAURENTIC" 14,892 TONS  
29 DAYS MARCH 4 \$175 and UP

EASTER CRUISE APRIL 4  
16 Days ☆ \$145 and Up

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"ADRIATIC" FEBRUARY 21  
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DELIGHTFUL ITINERARIES  
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## The Time of the Year to Buy Sterling Silver Tableware is—NOW

The place to buy it is: Wanamaker's.

The Annual Silver Sale is in progress. A dozen silver manufacturers are represented. They have sold us their best wares—at a discount. We, in turn, offer them to the public—at even a larger discount; this annual sale is to make friends more than profits.

If you are in need of a large meat platter—say 20 inches—it is here—\$7.50, instead of the regular price, \$10.50.

Or if you want only a small child's cup, it is here for \$1, instead of \$9.

Every piece sterling silver, .925 fine, the highest standard.

	Regular Price	New Price
Meat platter, thread edge border, 20-inch; well and tree.....	\$105	\$75
Open vegetable dish, applied grape border.....	45	27
Bread tray, hand engraved.....	20	15
Water pitcher, hand chased.....	95	65
Bread and butter plates, 6-inch, heavy applied border.....	7	3.50 each
Candlesticks, hand engraved, 10-inch.....	34	40 pair
Sandwich plates, 10-inch, pierced.....	33	22
Child's cup.....	9	4
Complate, plain.....	24	15
Fruit bowl, pierced.....	57	34
Double covered vegetable dish.....	55	40
Dutch silver basket.....	140	70

STERLING SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS  
in a beautiful Louis XV. pattern are included in the sale in two weights, one for as little as \$10 dozen for spoons.

The wares are arranged in the Silver Courts and adjoining aisles of the Jewelry Store, where selection may be quickly made.  
Main floor, Old Building, Tenth street.

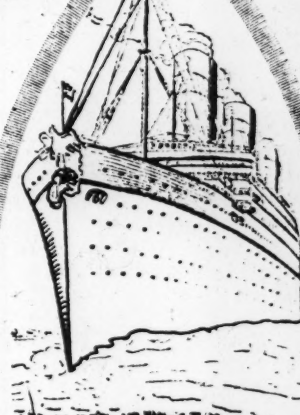
John Wanamaker

Broadway and Ninth Street  
NEW YORK

This store will be closed all day Thursday, Lincoln's Birthday

HAMBURG  
Largest S.S. Co. in the WORLD

AMERICAN  
Over 400 ships  
1,306,811 TONS



GOING OR COMING  
TRAVEL BY  
World's Largest Steamships

## "IMPERATOR"

(919 feet—52,000 Tons)  
March 21, May 16,  
April 15, June 6,

## "VATERLAND"

(950 feet—58,000 Tons)  
June 16, August 1,  
July 7, August 22,

LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG

and the  
Kaiserin Aug. Via Feb. 12, 11 A.M.  
Pres. Grant ..... Feb. 14, 12 noon  
America ..... Feb. 19, 12 noon  
"Penny" ..... Feb. 21, 3 P.M.  
Pres. Lincoln ..... Feb. 28, 12 noon  
\$2nd cabin only. Hamburg direct.  
"Will leave from Brooklyn Pier.

## MEDITERRANEAN

MADRID, GIBRALTAR, ALGIER, NAPLES, GENOA

S. S. Hamburg ..... Feb. 17, 3 P.M.  
S. S. Cincinnati ..... March 5, 3 P.M.  
S. S. Hamburg ..... April 4, 3 P.M.  
S. S. Moltke ..... April 16, 3 P.M.  
Steamers in this service leave from Brooklyn Pier.

From BOSTON to London, Paris, Hamburg  
Fuerst Bismarck ..... Feb. 27, 10 A.M.  
Rhaetia ..... March 18, 10 A.M.

## CRUISES TO THE

WEST INDIES and PANAMA CANAL

Including a SIDE TRIP ON THE CANAL  
S. S. VICTORIA LOUISE  
March 11, 27 Days, \$175 up

April 11, 16 Days, \$145 up  
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BOSTON  
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You will enjoy every moment of your trip there—not only the 4½ day voyage from New York, but the succession of quaint scenes which this "Island of Enchantment" affords.

You make the trip more comfortably than ever this winter, in big 10,000 ton steamers specially arranged for service in the tropics. Spacious decks; large staterooms, some with private bath. Excellent cuisine.

Now is the time to enjoy the southern climate.

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Including All Expenses

New York to San Juan, one way, \$45.00 and up; round trip, \$81.00. Sailings every Saturday. Write for beautifully illustrated booklet "Porto Rico and How to See It." Address

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Branch Ticket Office,  
192 Washington St., Boston.

## CUNARD

LIVERPOOL—LONDON—PARIS  
Calling at Queenstown

From Boston  
ALAUNIA ..... Feb. 17, 3 P.M.  
ANDANIA ..... March 5, 4 P.M.

Built 1913—Carrying only one Cabin (II) and Third Class

From New York

CAMPANIA ..... Feb. 18, 1 A.M.  
CARMANIA ..... Feb. 28, 10 A.M.

SPECIAL WINTER CRUISES  
New York—Mediterranean

126 State St. Tel. F. H. 4000

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TO EUROPE, AFRICA, ASIA, AMERICA

THOS. COOK & SON  
336 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.



# Confidence Held to Be Necessary

Mr. Curley to Assure Boston Business Men Today That City Officials and They Must Work for City's Good

## MYSTIC RIVER PLANS

Confidence between the man in public office and the business man, according to Mayor Curley, is the only conveyance broad enough and firm enough to carry this city to a simultaneous political and industrial success. To this end leading business men, anxious for a progressive administration, will meet with the mayor in the old aldermanic chamber at 3 o'clock this afternoon to discuss ways and means.

The particular subject for this afternoon's meeting is the project of dredging an arm of the Mystic river in Charlestown to make possible a 1,250,000 foot a day lumber yard, and increase shipping facilities. The project also includes a saw, door and blind factory in connection with the lumber yard which would employ many men.

The request for the dredging comes from Harry H. Higgin, president of the Boston & Pacific Steamship Co., whose present plant on the site represents an investment of \$1,500,000. This company, however, would not be the only beneficiary, as J. G. Crowley, general manager of the Coastwise Transportation Company, has informed the mayor that his company would put on two more ships if the improvement is made. It is the argument of Mr. Higgin that his company could bring lumber from the Pacific coast through the Panama canal and ship it as far west and including Chicago, and successfully compete with that shipped from the coast to Chicago by rail.

While this is recognized as being the specific object of today's conference, the mayor says the meeting bears a much broader significance. He says it is to establish or rather to lay the way to the establishment of working confidence between public and private institutions. Mayor Curley says that it is the

belief so nearly universal that the city industrial and the city politics are each antagonistic to the other which is holding Boston in a position commercially which it should have outgrown 40 years ago. The mayor says that if he can dislodge this misconception that Boston will begin to expand commercially and take its rightful place as one of the first cities of the world. The mayor says that in the past 40 years the city has spent \$3,000,000 on its port development while many times that amount has gone into public parks. At the meeting which is to be called at 3 o'clock the mayor will tell his hearers that it is more than one man's work to bring Boston to the front. He will ask their cooperation.

## COLORADO STRIKES ARE REVIEWED BY LEADER OF MINERS

DENVER—John R. Lawson, Colorado member of the international executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, a witness before the Congressional inquiry, late Tuesday afternoon gave a history of the coal mining industry in Colorado from the time of the strike of 1903, which was lost by the miners. In that strike he said, the operators brought in gunmen to intimidate the miners and were successful. The witness told of the calling of the strike of 1913, in which he claimed 95 per cent of the miners walked out within a week and of their exodus from their homes to the tent colonies provided by the union.

Mr. Lawson described the battle at the Forbes tent colony Oct. 17, in which machine guns riddled the tents. Mr. Lawson said a man named Kennedy gave the signal for this fire by entering the camp bearing a white flag and dropping the flag.

## DETROIT CHARTER REJECTED

DETROIT, Mich.—The proposed new city charter was defeated Tuesday by a majority estimated unofficially at about 10,000.

## WAKEFIELD TOWN ELECTION IS TO HAVE THREE CONTESTS

Many Candidates for Selectmen Established at the Close of Nominations, With Competitions Also for Overseers of the Poor and Municipal Lighting Board

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Three contests, for town office were revealed when the candidates for nomination were made known this morning at the expiration of the time for filing caucus nomination papers. There are nine candidates for selectmen, six for overseers of the poor and two for the municipal lighting board. The caucus comes next Monday and the town elections March 2.

Candidates for selectmen are Nathaniel E. Cutler, Forest A. Seavey and William P. Shepard, members of the present board; John J. Round, John A. Meloney, John J. Foley, Jesse E. Harrison, Stanley A. Dearborn and Benjamin Butler, new aspirants. L. Wallace

Sweetzer, candidate for reelection as municipal light commissioner, is opposed by John M. Cameron.

Chairman Frank A. Long and Andrew G. Anderson of the selectmen withdrew. Selectman Anderson is to run for overseer of the poor for the three year term. He opposes Hugh Connell, present overseer. For the two-year term William F. Bowman, candidate for reelection, is opposed by George Zwicker. For the one-year term Albert D. Cate is opposed for reelection by Frank M. Crosby.

Auditor William M. Nelson has withdrawn and A. Stanley North is the only candidate for that office. J. R. Reid, cemetery commissioner also has withdrawn and Harvey S. Parker is unopposed for the nomination.

## RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Here is something for our committees to think over when laying plans for the coming season and designing all sorts of "improvements" which may or may not be for the good of the course or the golf of the members of the clubs. Harold Saunders writes in the World of Golf:

Golfers are a patient, long-suffering race. Perhaps it is because of the peculiar nature of their training that they gradually acquire the gentler virtues. From the moment they begin to swing a club they surrender themselves unconditionally to the authorities. Authority speaks with no uncertain voice, and every golfer meekly submits. He tries, though in some cases with surprisingly little success, to play his shots in the manner prescribed by the authorities, and he accepts without question the rulings of this unseen power on every question relating to the game. For a good many years we have been told that blind holes and punch-hole greens are not good golf. The statement bore the stamp of authority, and we acquiesced. These offenses against the game must go. The work of reconstruction has been going on all over the country, and it is only just beginning to dawn on the complaisant community that, although the tyrannical powers may be right, they really prefer the natural golf of the old days. A feeling of revolt is growing against the authorities, who in this case are embodied in the person of the links' architect.

When a kind of seismic disturbance changed the character of the Mid-Surrey course a few years ago similar eruptions began to appear on nearly every other inland green. Some were successful, and others bore little resemblance to natural mounds. Still, the Mid-Surrey mounds and hollows became fashionable. It is doubtful, however, whether the new pattern in courses will ever be generally adopted. You certainly have to think when you approach a plateau green with bunkers, eating into it on every side, but your thoughts are not pleasant. Nor are they when you try to place your

approach somewhere within holing distance on a green which, by some wretched ingenuity, seems to fall away from the pin in all directions. I recently had the opportunity of seeing a plasticine model of a proposed new course. It comprised, one would imagine, all the difficulties that the modern architect could devise—immense bunkers through the fairway and infinitely narrow approaches beset with all kinds of trouble on to infinitely narrow greens.

It is contended, of course, that these excessively technical links are necessary to prevent golf becoming too easy. But it is significant that even on the latest and most up-to-date courses the best players still contrive to make some wonderful scores. At St. Georges Hill, which is generally agreed to be the latest thing in the new fashion, Duncan went round in 72. The very first time the lengthened and altered Royal St. Georges course, at Sandwich, was played in the St. Georges vase competition, in 1911. E. Martin Smith went round in 68. And the alterations at Sandwich, it will be remembered, necessitated the abandonment of the old Maiden, one of the most famous holes in the world. It was a blind hole, and consequently a bad one, but who shall say that it was not good fun?

All the inventive genius of the technical links designers will not prevent the accomplishment of good scores. The Duncans and the players of their class get in the neighborhood of the seventies on the most modern creations, and they can do no better at St. Andrews and many other old courses where the new-fangled ideas have yet to make their appearance. St. Andrews provides natural golf. What an iconoclastic architect would make of the old green if he were given a free hand, there is no telling. It is probable that pot bunkers would be made on the fine piece of turf where the fifth and fourteenth greens adjoin. Something would certainly be done to increase the difficulties of the last hole, and a new plateau green would possibly be constructed out at the Eden.

## COOPERATION FOR LOCAL INTERESTS IN BUSINESS URGED

Boston Credit Men Also Hear Appeal for Study of Efficiency to Aid Them in Their Affairs

Recommending that part of the meetings be devoted to discussions on business management and efficiency, Arthur H. Decatur, new president of the Boston Credit Men's Association, at a dinner in the Hotel Brunswick last evening, urged the members to work together for Boston and New England. He believed that the important subject for business today was efficiency, and the association should be in line with this move forward.

F. Winchester Denio, general counsel for the Old Colony Trust Company, said that the business men of Massachusetts would do all they could to help John F. Malley, collector of internal revenue, in his campaign against appointment under the so-called spoils system.

Mr. Denio gave a two-hour discussion of the new income tax law. He said that under the new law lessees of property are placed in a more embarrassing position than any other class. He explained that a lessee paying more than \$3000 a year is required to withhold 1 per cent, but if he did so he thereby broke the covenant of his lease. The landlord could demand his full rental and if not paid could put out the lessee. If the lessee did not withhold, then he would be subject to a fine. The speaker proposed that the only means of meeting this condition is for the landlord and lessee to come to a personal agreement.

## STATION TO HAVE MANY ELEVATORS

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The new union station plans call for 58 elevators. They are to be for passengers, baggage, freight and mail. Plans and specifications already are in the hands of the manufacturers, and the contracts practically have been awarded. The first elevator contract will amount to between \$50,000 and \$75,000, says the Star. For the opening in May, eight elevators are to be installed in the east mid-way, one for each train platform. Seven elevators will be installed in the office wings and in other parts of the main building.

## N. Y. CONSIDERING A BILLBOARD LAW

NEW YORK—As the first step in a campaign to be carried on here and at Albany against billboards, Henry H. Curran has introduced in the board of aldermen an ordinance to bring all billboards to be constructed in the future under the supervision of the building department. In order to avoid the possibility of reversal in the higher courts, the ordinance was drawn with a special view to limiting its restrictions to the powers granted to the board of aldermen.

## HEARING ON SHOE PATENTS FEB. 24

Testimony regarding patents involved in the anti-trust suit of the government against the United Shoe Machinery Company will be heard by Gen. Charles K. Darling of the United States district court sitting as special examiner on Feb. 24. The testimony for both sides was concluded when the defense rested its case yesterday. Judge Putnam ordered the case put over until June 2 when final arguments will be presented.

## ACACIA CHAPTER IN NEW QUARTERS

DETROIT, Mich.—Aleph, the University of Michigan chapter of Acacia, has taken possession of its new \$30,000 home at Ann Arbor. Acacia is a national fraternity of student Master Masons, having chapters in 25 universities. The lodge will accommodate 30 resident members, says the Free Press. At Michigan there are between 300 and 400 students who are Master Masons.

## GLOUCESTER'S DEFICIT SHRINKS

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The municipal council Tuesday granted the Olympia Theater Company a license for a Sunday performance.

Alderman Barrett said that the reported \$80,000 deficiency of last year had dwindled to \$9000.

## ADVERTISING SCHOLARSHIP GIVEN

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Five hundred dollars has been given anonymously by a Michigan business man for the establishment of scholarship prizes to students, men or women, in the University of Michigan who are interested in advertising.

## WOMAN ORGANIZER IS ARRESTED

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Miss Fannie Sellins, a union labor organizer of St. Louis, was arrested Tuesday charged with being in contempt of a court injunction prohibiting interference with the men employed at the West Virginia & Pittsburgh Coal Company mines.

## GOVERNOR AND FEDERAL LAWYER FIX B. & M. BOARD

Mr. Walsh and Attorney-General Are to Select Men to Take Charge of Railroad Stock Held by the New Haven

## LIST IS MADE TODAY

Governor Walsh and United States Attorney-General McReynolds are cooperating to name the trustees for the Boston & Maine-New Haven separation arrangements, involving the sale of \$22,000,000 approximately of New Haven holdings or 53 per cent control, much to the surprise of railroad officials who had supposed that they were to originate the list of candidates.

It seems from an announcement made by Governor Walsh, concluding a conference with Howard Elliott, chairman of the New Haven directorate, yesterday that instead of being allowed simply to approve he has had for some time a definite understanding with the federal department of justice that the selection would be made from a list submitted by him for the state.

So when Moorfield Storey, counsel for the New Haven; Nathan Matthews, representing financial interests in the Boston & Maine; and George W. Anderson, member of the public service commission accompanied Mr. Elliott when he presented his list of carefully selected names for the Governor's approval they learned that before today is over a list of names picked out by him will be on its way to Washington and that their own would not be considered.

In accordance with the understanding between the directors of the Boston & Maine and Morris McDonald, president of the road whose resignation was accepted at their meeting Tuesday, he will remain until his successor is named. The special committee of three appointed to consider a new man will wait however until the appointment of the trustees by the federal department of justice is made and the new board is organized.

Governor Walsh takes the stand that the state must have full share in determining the entire personnel of the Boston & Maine directorate which is to eventually sell the property and that it is not only acting for itself, but for all New England. This can only be accomplished in his opinion by adequate representation on the board of directors. The railroad men have been making their selection with much forethought and plenty of time, in their belief that Attorney-General McReynolds would make his selection from men whom they submitted. They failed to receive the Governor's approval, however, as he declined absolutely to have anything to do with their selection.

Governor Walsh set forth his position in the following statement:

"I made clear to the representatives of the railroads the necessity that when the settlement of these railroad questions is made that they should be settled right."

"The importance to the state of the control of the Boston & Maine is not to be denied. Even the Legislature which permitted the acquisition of the control of the Boston & Maine by the New Haven made careful provision for the possible acquisition of that control by the commonwealth itself, and prohibited the sale of the same by the New Haven without the consent of the Legislature."

"Moreover, Massachusetts is acting in this matter not only for herself, but for the welfare of all of the New England states, and, therefore, it is essential that she should have power to determine in great measure the make-up of the tribunal which is to control and eventually make sale of this great property."

"The trustees to be appointed will fix inevitably the terms of any sale, and the commonwealth must not only be adequately represented upon the board of trustees, but must also have a voice in determining its whole personnel so that the interests of Massachusetts and New England may not suffer."

"I have declined to pass upon or consider any names recommended to me by representatives of the railroad, but in accordance with my understanding with the national administration, will submit names to Attorney-General McReynolds and see to it that the interests of Massachusetts are protected in the choice of men to whom is to be delegated this great power."

It was announced by the interstate commerce commission at Washington that every man who can throw any light on the financial history of the new Haven for the past few years will be summoned to appear before the body and give testimony. This is pursuant to the resolutions of Senator Norris requesting an investigation.

It is expected that most of the hearings will be in Washington. Special examiners of the commission are to be put to work immediately, visiting the various cities throughout New England and the East. Their duty will be to go over the books of the New Haven, consult with directors and others who may have knowledge of the operations of the road, and report to the commission.

## JERUSALEM CONSUL NAMED

WASHINGTON.—President Wilson Tuesday nominated Otis A. Glazebrook of Elizabeth, N. J., to be consul at Jerusalem, Palestine.

# Advance Showing of Lingerie Waists

NEW BUTTERFLY SLEEVES  
NEW VESTEE EFFECTS  
NEW COLOR TOUCHES

NEW FLUFFY RUFFLES  
NEW DROP SHOULDER  
NEW LACED FRONTS



The Three Graces from Paris

Many distinctively new style tendencies appear in the latest Lingerie Blouses from Paris and the advance models from the best American designers. The three illustrated above, reproduced from sketches made on our second floor, are representative of the new styles in imported waists.

New French Voile Blouses—(Illustrated on the left) with vestee of shadow lace combined with hand embroidery, low neck and three-quarter length sleeves and low shoulder. . . . . 31.95

New Ribbon Laced Waist—(Illustrated in the middle), of fine Voile, fine tucks with touches of pastel color and ribbon laced front of same shade; drop shoulder; one of the daintiest of the imported blouses. . . . . 24.95

New Ruffled Waists—(Illustrated on the right) of fine French Voile, hand embroidery combined with shadow lace and effective touches of black; full fluffy and very French. . . . . 31.95

Other Imported Lingerie Waists . . . . . 5.00 to 58.00

American Made Waists—From the best designers—complete line of the new styles—From forty to fifty different models in each price grade. The most complete showing of new Lingerie Waists in New England at prices ranging from . . . . . 1.00 to 18.95

Second Floor, Main Store

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The Very Centre of Boston's Shopping District

## NEW LONDON TO PAY ALL BILLS OF \$166,000 CITY HALL

NEW LONDON, Conn.—By unanimous vote at a special meeting the court of common council has just recommended an appropriation of \$72,000 for the completion of the municipal building.

The total cost of the building complete, grading of grounds, stone railing in front and retaining wall on Union street, walks, steel furniture for every department of the city, council chamber, and for each room, is \$166,000. From the sale of \$100,000 municipal building bonds, \$94,000 was realized, leaving \$72,000 to be otherwise secured.

When the plans for the municipal building were prepared it was estimated that it could be built for \$80,000, but when bids were asked for the lowest bid was \$89,000. By eliminating items about \$48,000 was cut from the cost of the completed building, but it was soon realized by the committee entrusted with the erection of the building that a very unsatisfactory structure would result by the paring process, and so one by one the items needed to make the building complete and up to date were restored.

## THOMPSONVILLE'S BOARD HAS DINNER

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn.—Thompsonville Board of Trade held its twenty-first annual dinner and reunion last night in Hazard hall tavern on Enfield street.

Judge William F. Henney of Hartford, Norman F. Allen of Hartford, Edward B. Sewell and William H. Leet, president of the Board of Trade, were the principal speakers.

## PUBLIC DEFENDER ENGAGED

PORTLAND, Ore.—The public defender met with favor when Municipal Judge Stevenson, appointed Attorney H. L. Lyons to fill the place. News of the appointment was circulated among the prisoners, and Mr. Lyons was extensively consulted, says the Oregonian.

## AQUEDUCT TO BE SUSPENDED

SPOKANE, Wash.—One novel concrete construction feat in western Canada will be that of Grant Smith & Co., in building a suspended concrete irrigation aqueduct at Brooks, Alta., next spring and summer, says the Chronicle.

## CALUMET MEN TELL DETAILS OF MINE WORK

Witnesses Describe Sudden Change of Duty Demanded and Claim Irregularities in Accounting

## FAIR VOTE ASSURED

HANCOCK, Mich.—Witnesses testifying Tuesday before the congressional sub-committee investigating the copper strike declared there were wrongs committed against them in risks required of them, in measurements, and that the strike vote was fair. Four witnesses for the union men were heard. All except one, Sidney Thomas, previously had told their stories at the hearings before Governor Ferris.

Mr. Thomas, who is president of the Ahmeek local Western Federation of Miners, told how in 1907, as a miner, he had been required to come out from the Cliff mine in winter, his clothes wet, to cut up timber for use below.

When Representative Casey asked if there was no state law to protect the miners from such conditions, Angus W. Kerr of counsel for the federation said there was not.

Charles E. Hietala, district secretary of the federation, was asked by counsel for the mining companies how many members the federation had in the copper country the day before the strike began. Mr. Hietala gave the number at 8900, and asserted that 90 per cent of them worked underground.

Representative Howell, inquiring about the manner in which the referendum vote was taken, asked Mr. Hietala if he was sure no one voted more than once. Witness said he was sure, as men were on duty at the ballot boxes.

Olaf F. Berg, a miner, told the committee a mine captain in the South Kearsarge mine had deprived him of \$29 by changing the measurements on the rock he had taken out, because he had told him he was going to quit. He said there was no way to rectify such a condition, as the mine captain's word was final. Chairman Taylor announced today that the congressional investigators will go down into mines possibly before the

end of the week. The Whiting shaft of the Calumet & Hecla Co. will probably be the first visited. Chairman Taylor expects to question drillers and trammers, working one mile under ground at a temperature said to be in excess of 100 degrees.

Attorneys for the miners today offered more witnesses to testify as to working conditions in the mine.

## TUFTS WEEKLY STAFF IS NAMED

MEDFORD, Mass.—The retiring staff of the Tufts Weekly announced yesterday the appointments for the rest of the year.

Donald K. Campbell '14 of Tyngsboro will be editor-in-chief, Lester F. Babcock '14 of Lynn and John W. Dole '14 of Enfield, N. H., associate editors; Walter Kelley of Arlington class editor for 1915; H. M. French of Waltham and A. Irving Nellis of Rosindale, class editors for 1916; H. E. Collins of Haverhill and Roland C. Davies, class editors for 1917. The managing editor will be H. E. French the circulation manager, John H. Leahy of Monson; the alternate editor, Robert F. Lybeck of Everett.

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Many of which have been on exhibition at the Algonquin Club for a number of years. Together with a Collection of

## Ship Pictures

Miniatures on Ivory, Old Embroidered Samplers and Worsted Tapestries.

Now on Exhibition, with Catalogue



# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## PRACTICAL FROCK FOR SPRING

Can be worn indoors or on the street

Such a frock as this one serves numerous uses. It can be worn within doors or it can be worn on the street beneath a separate coat. Later it can be used as a street dress with only a scarf or some similar wrap.

It includes lines that mean an effect of height and the simulated tunic gives



the fashionable breadth over the hips. Light weight wool sponge is the material illustrated and weaves of the sort promise to be much worn throughout the spring, but serge and poplin are fashionable and serviceable materials and many of the new plaids and checks are wonderfully attractive for young girls.

The wide girdle makes a smart feature, but is optional. As shown here, it

## WHITE TAFFETA AT PALM BEACH

Attractive costumes of this popular fabric

The gown of the hour is developed in taffeta. Suits may be of moire or of satin but the frock, whether for the morning, the afternoon or the evening, is almost sure to be developed in taffeta. Its one rival is foulard, and at the present time it is not a serious one, because it is a little early for foulards. When the warm weather comes women will begin to realize that foulard is more comfortable than taffeta. At the advance openings, however, foulards and the Ottoman silks are being featured with taffeta, says the New York Tribune.

Taffeta frocks in white and the pastel colorings are being worn in the morning at Palm Beach. They are fashioned very simply. The skirt has generally the tunic, plain or plaited, and the waist is kimono, draped to display an organdie vest, to which is attached the standing Normandy collar. A fancy belt, perhaps of white leather, with inset pieces of black patent leather, completes the frock, which is worn with a sailor shape in straw.

The all-white costume is very chic just now, even in the northern cities, and in the South it is a veritable rage. And white taffeta is used extensively. Sometimes only the skirt will be of taffeta, the blouse being separate and of tulle or chiffon.

The separate skirt is being featured by the exclusive shops this year in a way that is really surprising. The idea is not a new one, for it was introduced by some of the leading houses in Paris two years ago, but it has never been taken up here to any extent. Only the shops catering to a large clientele have shown separate skirts, and then only in the more popular models and at popular prices. This season, however, many of the newest and smartest models are being reproduced in these separate skirts of taffeta, moire and other soft silks. As the transparent blouse of tulle or lace is so very popular, the idea is certainly practical.

Some of the prettiest taffeta frocks for the afternoon are shown in the changeable colorings, an old gold and blue, green and mauve, green and blue, coral and gray, and other equally effective combinations. There seems to be no limit to the ingenuity displayed in draping the skirts. Some are bunched up in the back to give the bustle effect, others have a deep apron-like arrangement in front, extending into two or three perky ruffles in the back, and still others have the pettop formation at the hips and panier-like drapings at the knees.

The sashes and upstanding ruffles are arranged to take away any effect of a waistline. On other frocks the waistline is raised and the skirt hung full all around in the quaint colonial fashion. Paquin has a frock of this type developed in mordore brown taffeta. The corsage is veiled with tulle, embroidered with tiny gold spangles and metallic threads. This tulle also forms a very full tunic, and the straight, thickest appearance at the waist is preserved by a

made of velvet ribbon, but either a straight strip of ribbon or a bias strip of material in any desired width can be used.

For the 16-year size, the dress will require 7 3/4 yards of material 27, 3 3/4 yards 36 or 44 inches wide, with 3/4 yard 27 for the collar and cuffs.

The pattern of the dress (7907) is cut in sizes for girls of 16 and 18 years. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## ASBESTOS OVEN IS ECONOMICAL

No one who has not had one can know the comfort and help a small asbestos oven can be, says the Country Gentleman. All you need is a strip of heavy asbestos about three quarters of a yard long and 10 inches wide, and a piece for the cover 12 inches square.

The asbestos has a knack of keeping itself curled, and by being lapped over can be used over different sized kitchen utensils. The surrounding asbestos conserves the heat and is a fine economy of gas. The smallest jet is sufficient for stewing, and very little more is needed for boiling. The casserole or pan should be tightly covered so as to avoid evaporation.

This contrivance is just as useful on the old wood stove. It is fine for keeping things warm after the fire goes down.

## FOR THE COOK

Many omelets owe their delectable qualities to the use of more yolks than whites of eggs, a little rich cream and a seasoning of cheese.

When frying mush I find it improves the crispness of the mush very much to dip it in the white of an egg before putting it in the hot pan, says a New York Press contributor.

Before frying bacon if you soak it in cold water for three or four minutes, you will find that it prevents the grease from running.

When I cut new bread I always dip the knife in hot water. This keeps the bread from crumbling.

## OLD STYLE RUG FOR BATH ROOM

A very pretty bath mat, which may be washed, can be made after the manner of the old-fashioned braided rugs. Any kind of soft washable goods can be used. Blue and white makes an especially attractive rug and always looks well in a bathroom where blue is the decorative color, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

If the rugs are all white, two thirds of them should be colored two tones of blue. The rugs are then braided, using one white strip and one each of the two shades of blue. The strands should be of different lengths, as then they are not so apt to become tangled during the process of braiding. As soon as one end is used up a new strip is added.

As the rug is intended to lay in front of the bath tub, it should be oval in shape. To form the oval shape, fold the braided end along the side to the depth of about seven inches, sewing with strong linen thread, concealing the stitches as much as possible. Keep braiding and sewing into shape until the rug is the desired size.

## ENVELOPE SKIRT THE NEWEST

Jacket taking on greater importance

Striking novelties are the envelope skirt, made noticeable by wiring the points which stick out at either side; the bustle skirt; the maxixe, a development of the harem skirt, with trouser-like draping at the ankles, and all variations of the peg-top. All of these styles are new, and, besides, there are the tunics and flounces, panniers and ruffles, frillings and quillions which give the desired bouffant effects. Is it surprising that so much of the present day interest centers in the skirt?

Yet, to be truthful, one must not overlook the importance of the jacket, for it is developing an individuality of its own that promises to make it a vital fashion feature this spring, says the New York Tribune. In its most frivolous form it is a fetching creation of soft silk taffeta, golfin or flowered crepe, very baggy and vague in outline, short in the front and very much bloused in the back. Sometimes this fulness in the back takes on the lines of a hood, even the tassels being attached; again it is drawn, very casually, of course, into a deep point which gives a low dip in the back. This long line in the back is very much liked, especially since the tunic has taken on new lines and is longer in the front than in back.

Quillions and ruchings and ruffles are used to trim these saucy little coats which will be worn over silk and lingerie frocks this spring. As a rule, the trimmings are developed in the silk, the color note being supplied by the gay printed silk lining, but occasionally these bright flowered linings break forth in the ruffles of the garment. The same type of trimming is employed on the long dolmanlike garments of silk which look as if they might have been laid away in lavender for many a day in grandmother's chest. They are smartest when very much puffed, the fulness held in or out, to be more accurate, by cordings. A wide bias

## HOW SHE "LET CAT OUT OF THE BAG"

It was recently my pleasure to give an announcement party for a friend, writes a Good Housekeeping contributor. To it I invited some 15 girls, about half of whom were married. For entertainment, one of the principal features was giving each girl her choice of any two sheets from a lot of varicolored tissue paper, a row from a paper of pins, and a pair of scissors, with instructions to make a hat. Some of the effects obtained were decidedly amusing, while others were quite artistic.

When the fun from this little contest had subsided, a maid placed before me a silver tray bearing a much-puffed paper bag, tied with a ribbon. I untied the ribbon that bound the mouth of the bag, and out jumped a small black kitten. Around its neck, tied with a large white tulle bow, was a kodak picture of the prospective groom. Thus I "let the cat out of the bag."

I might add that in my invitations I had requested each girl to bring her favorite recipe, and now the guests learned that their recipes were for the bride-elect, and not for the hostess, and these were to be copied in the guest-of-honor's gift—a blank recipe-book.

## The great popularity and general use of the Royal Baking Powder attest its superiority



When you buy and use only the ROYAL BAKING POWDER, you have the positive assurance that your food raised by it is not polluted by alum, lime, or any of the adulterants common to other powders.



It is unwise to take chances by the use of any other brand

## RUFFLES AGAIN ADORN BEDROOM

As ruffles become more and more fashionable on feminine garb, they begin to make a reappearance in feminine boudoirs. Ruffled window curtains, bedspreads and pillow covers are replacing the straight bordered effects of the past few years, says the Portland Oregonian.

Ruffled pillow cases are especially dainty and feminine and they give the final touch of luxury to the bed. If one does not desire to sleep on the beruffled pillows they may be exchanged for smaller pillows in plain linen slips; or the ruffled slips may be removed and put on again next morning. This takes but a moment, if the slip covers are roomy enough to go over the pillow easily. Two or three snap buttons sewed along the opening under the ruffles will hold the dainty covers smoothly in place and may be unfastened in a twinkling at night.

Rather narrow ruffles give the best effect—two and a half inches should be the limit of width, and the hems should be very narrow also. Make the ruffles full enough to be fluted by the laundress and the effect will be very crisp and smart. Such pillow covers should be square rather than oblong and the pillow may be stuffed into the square, the snap buttons holding it firmly in place. Of course the ruffles must go around all four sides of each cover, and the bed thus dressed, will need no pillow shams, bolster roll or other device to hide the sleeping pillows from view.

## TRIED RECIPES

**CREAM OF BEET SOUP**  
Boil the young beets in salted water for an hour. Lay in cold water until cool enough to handle. Scrape off all the skin and chop the beets very fine. Turn the beets and the juice which has exuded from them into a pint of mutton stock and simmer for 15 minutes. Rub through a fine colander or a coarse soup strainer and keep hot at the side of the range. Cook together two teaspoonsful of butter and two of flour and pour upon them a pint of milk. Stir until thick and smooth, then add slowly the beet and mutton puree. When very hot, season with salt and white pepper and serve. —Jamesville Gazette.

**APRICOT MERINGUE**  
Whites of three eggs, one half cupful powdered sugar and one half cupful stewed apricots. Drain the apricots from their juice and rub through a wire strainer. Beat egg whites until stiff but not dry, gradually add the sugar, then the apricots by spoonfuls; continue beating until all has been used, then heap in a glass dish or sherbet glasses and pour the custard around it. —Chicago Tribune.

**KENTUCKY CRUMB PIE**  
One cupful of bread crumbs, two tablespoonsful of warm water, with three tablespoonsful of brown sugar, one half tablespoonful of melted butter, one half cup of cold water, one tablespoonful of vinegar, one half teaspoonful of nutmeg. Moisten the bread crumbs with a little warm water, then add the brown sugar, butter, cold water, vinegar and nutmeg. Turn into a pie plate that has been lined with pastry. The top crust should be cut in strips and laid on lattice-wise. —Memphis News Scimitar.

**NEW ENGLAND CRACKER PUDDING**  
Soak one and a half cupfuls of cracker crumbs in five cups of milk. Add a cup of sugar, half a cup of molasses, one fourth of a cup of butter, three beaten eggs and a cup of seeded raisins. Turn into a pudding dish and bake slowly four hours. Stir the first hour while baking. —New Haven Journal Courier.

## LINOLEUM TOP

For years I have been using on my kitchen table a blue and white linoleum instead of table oilcloth, writes a contributor to Good Housekeeping. I secured a good heavy quality, and had it cut to fit each corner very exactly. It never curls, and hot kettles never damage the finish in the least. It is much easier to keep clean than the thinner and shinier table oilcloth. Also, if shelves are in bad shape, nothing will make your kitchen or pantry shelves over better than linoleum.

Reg. Trade Mark

## Imported Dress Linens Spring 1914

The collection of Dress Linens for the coming season is probably the most comprehensive we have ever imported. They are as popular as ever. Many new weaves and colors will be found in the following lines:

**"Linen Eponge"**—One of the smartest fabrics of the season; white and the new Paris shades. 45 in., at \$1.50 yard.

**"Linen Brocade"**—A soft, silky fabric, with a neat Jacquard design; white and colors. 47 in., at \$1.50 yard.

**"Linen Crepe"**—One of our most popular grades comes in white, cream and a most charming assortment of the newest French shades. 47 in., at \$1.20 yard.

**"Morie Linen"**—A semi-rough weave fabric, very appropriate for tailor-made garments, comes in white, cream, natural and all the fashionable shades. 47 in., at \$1.00 yard.

**"French Crash or Ramie"**—This is a most desirable linen for dress or suit, as well as children's garments. Comes in upward of 35 new Spring colors. 47 in. wide, special, at \$75 yard.

**"Etamine or Canvas Linen"**—This is one of our well known linens (yard dyed), and comes in about 25 different shades. 36 in. wide, at \$85 yard.

**French Linen**—Light weight, in white and all the approved Spring shades. 27 in. wide, at \$65 yard.

**"French Handkerchief Linen"**—Made in France exclusively for James McCutcheon & Co. Width 32 in., at \$75 yard.

**"Non Krush" Linen**—Light weight, with a soft, silky finish, will not crush or crease, comes in a range of over 35 different shades, also white, cream and black. 36 in. wide, at \$65 yard.

**White Linens**—French, Austrian, "Dutch Hand Loom," and the renowned "Old Bleach Linens," in the various weights and widths to meet all requirements.

Samples of any of these lines mailed upon request.

## James McCutcheon & Co.,

Fifth Ave., 33d and 34th Sts., N. Y.



These Facts, Madam, Are of Much Importance Please Read Them Carefully—and Remember—

1. It is impossible to make a comfortable long corset of the present mode without using some elastic fabric to make it flexible and easy.
2. The life of a corset is just as long—or short—as the life of its elastic part.
3. The ONLY elastic fabrics ever made that can be guaranteed to give satisfactory wear are Lastikops Webbing and Lastikops Cloth, both Nemo inventions and used exclusively by us.
4. The elastic gores and bands used in other corsets (in imitation of the Nemo) are just the same old unreliable elastics—wear out in no time.
5. The dealer or saleswoman who tells you that other elastic fabrics are "the same" or "as good" as the Nemo is either ignorant of the facts or is wilfully trying to deceive you.

## TWO FINE EXAMPLES

- No. 512—Superb for medium and slender figures. Triple elastic reduction—and expansion. Style and comfort for the slender and medium.....\$5.00
- No. 327—The great new Duplex Self-Reducing, for full figures. Extremely long, completely comfortable; low bust (No. 328, medium bust).....\$3.00

**BE A WISE WOMAN!** Look into this elastic business. See that every piece bears the trademark "LASTIKOPS." Refuse all imitations, and thus preserve your figure and guard your purse.

Nemo Fashion Institute, N. Y.

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the new perfume to America (from Bohemia) used by New York's fashionable women.

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is recognized as superior by discriminating women who desire their work done in a thorough, efficient and satisfying manner.

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122 permanent parlors in America, also in London, Paris, Berlin, Dresden, Edinburgh, Glasgow. Write for circular giving addresses.

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Established 1888  
POWERS BLOCK, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK



# Teaching Thrift Systematized

One of Council of American Society Tells of Pupil Prizes and Other Methods for Cultivating the Best Use of Money

## EDUCATION PLAN PART

That it is high time for more to be done systematically in the United States to teach and encourage thrift is the conviction which led to the formation of a few months ago of the American Society for Thrift, and it was this conviction which led Miss Alice H. Grady of Boston to accept the invitation of the chairman of the organization committee, S. W. Straus of Chicago, to serve on the society's advisory council. As financial secretary of the Massachusetts Savings Insurance League Miss Grady for some years has been engaged in the encouragement of thrift, so that the acceptance of the society's invitation really meant, she says, a continuance of the work in which she was already engaged. But it also meant an opportunity to make the work with which she has been connected known throughout the United States, and thus, she says, she can definitely help to carry out the declared purpose of the society: "To promote thrift by inquiry, education and discussion."

The American Society for Thrift is yet only at the beginning of things. "We have not even had a meeting of the advisory council," Miss Grady says, "and it is not likely that we shall have one right away, for Mr. Straus starts soon for Europe, and that means that we shall not meet until after his return. But we are making plans and getting our program under way just the same. One thing that has been done already to get boys and girls throughout the United States interested in the subject of thrift was the holding of a contest in which \$10 was offered to school pupils for the best definition of thrift, and \$25 for the best narrative of 200 words of a case of typical individual thrift. More than 2000 entered this contest. Here in Boston students at the High School of Commerce pitched in with enthusiasm and 100 papers were submitted. One of the best definitions handed in by a Boston boy, or so it seemed to me, was that 'Thrift is the art of making the most of your time and chances.' You notice he did not say anything about money, and that proves to me that he was a thinker, for so many people have the idea that thrift means merely the ability to save money."

## Students Get Rewards

"The definition which took the prize was submitted by a girl in Warren, Pa. She said that 'Thrift is management of one's affairs in such a manner that the value of one's possessions is being constantly increased.' The pupil who took the prize for the best story of individual thrift was a girl in Sioux Falls, S. D., so you see the interest in the contest was not confined to any particular part of the country but was widespread. It is the plan of the society to follow this contest with similar ones, for we know that one of the best ways to educate the people on the subject of thrift is to get the boys and girls thinking about the subject while they are still in school and to get them in the habit of observing examples of thrift in their own communities."

"I am heartily in favor of such contests as these. In fact, I am heartily in favor of the whole purpose of the society. I agree with Mr. Straus that what we need to do is to arouse enthusiasm among the boys and girls and among the people in general in the subject of thrift. We are a prodigious nation, as Mr. Straus says, and I believe with him that a great national awakening to this fact and a persistent attempt to remedy it will go far toward solving the problem of the high cost of living."

"My special part in connection with the society is to go on with my present work, which includes addresses to factory employees, school pupils and clubs of all kinds. It is surprising how many people, especially women, are ignorant of what the state is ready to do for them. It is a brand new subject to many of them, but since our work has been started they are rapidly becoming more intelligent. A new world has been opened up to them on saving, and many of them have become regular depositors, whereas before they did not dream of such a thing as a savings bank account."

"What is being done in Massachusetts through its savings banks can be done in other states either through banks or building loan associations. In other words, I think that the Massachusetts plan is feasible in other states, but it will have to be adapted, because other states do not have the same savings bank insurance law that is providing such a benefit to wage earners here. In order to bring the matter before the states I am, at Mr. Straus' request, to have an article on this subject in one of the society's bulletins."

## Economy Encouraged

Miss Grady then went on to say that two bulletins have already been issued

and that it is the plan of the society to issue such bulletins regularly. In the second the announcement is made that "a nation-wide inquiry to determine how best to aid the thrift of the individual has been well begun by this society and has had the most cordial cooperation from state executives, heads of universities and schools, and from organizations of charity, of farmers and from commercial bodies and many individuals the country over."

The bulletin says further: "We urge two important things as a result of inquiries among institutions and people who are closest in touch with thrift or the need of thrift—namely: "1. Parents should insist that friends do not give their children nickels and dimes for idle spending, for it is the pennies, nickels and dimes which slip through children's fingers that make habits of thrift difficult in later years. Parents should give their children an allowance, even if a small one, and the children should be required to make that allowance cover certain definite things, and be taught to keep within that figure. "2. Husbands should discuss more generally their business affairs with their wives, for wives in general are

thriftier than men along certain lines and cooperation is certain to enhance the thriving of the household. Too many men refrain from giving their wives an intelligent idea of their business, and some wives do not seem to care to be informed of their husband's business conditions."

"At present," says Miss Grady, "two subjects upon which the society is seeking information are school gardens and cooperative buying. Upon this second subject it is likely that Mr. Straus will get many points when he is in Europe, though I do not know that he is going to Europe expressly for that purpose. As for school gardens and vacant lot gardening, of course that work is already being done in many parts of the United States, but what the organization committee wants to do is to collect all the data on the subject and then disseminate it throughout the land. I myself shall try to find out just how much has been done in Boston and send this information to Mr. Straus. As you see, we are only beginning, only looking the field over, only preparing to wake the people up. To encourage vacant lot gardening is one way to wake people up; to spread the idea of vacation

savings clubs and holiday savings clubs is another way to wake them up; to have school contests, such as the one for definitions and stories of thrift, is still another way to get the nation thinking about thrift."

"There are doubtless many other plans that will be tried out as we proceed. One now under consideration is that of establishing loan funds for those who want a higher education and cannot afford it. This is already done at some institutions, but it is Mr. Straus' idea that it might be systematized and made national in its scope, so that any deserving young man or woman in any part of the country can borrow the money to go to college if he or she desires."

## Examples Cited

A most interesting pamphlet, which the society has published and is using in its propaganda work, is called "The Ways of Thrift," and gives example after example of thrift as already practiced by some person or persons. It is most entertaining and instructive reading. It shows how much of the present waste of time, energy and money may be avoided. It emphasizes the point that the American Society for Thrift is an enterprise with which all good people should be in sympathy. On the first page is the story which won the \$25 prize. It was written by Winnifred Wilson of Sioux Falls, and this is what it says:

"I have observed that a boy who lives near us is a thrifty person. There are six in the family. His father works in a store and his mother does all she can to keep the children dressed neatly. This boy takes care of other people's chickens and raises and sells them himself. He sells newspapers after school and runs errands. He has a vegetable garden every summer and sells his vegetables from house to house."

"The neighbors all like him, I think, because he is thrifty and will work honestly for them. He does not spend his money carelessly, but buys his own clothes and other things that he needs. He saves his money and buys stamps at school and puts it in the bank every Saturday. He dresses neatly, too, and often buys things for the home and for his father and mother. He is 10 years old and in the fifth grade. He has over \$25 in the bank now. I think this boy is thrifty and will be rich when he is older."

The society has its headquarters in the Straus building, Chicago. On its advisory council are the governors of many states and prominent educators. The organization committee consists of S. W. Straus, chairman; Mrs. Grace W. Trout, Mrs. Celia P. Woolley, Charles E. Piper, Lyman E. Cooley, W. B. Sloane and Henry K. Brown.

## STORE NEWS

Miss M. Hutchins has resigned as buyer of infants' and girls' wear for the Tremont Stores, Inc. The department will be divided, Mrs. E. J. Hill, buyer of muslin underwear, will take charge of the infants' department and Arthur F. Friedlander, buyer of boys' wear, will become buyer of girls' wear also.

The Houghton & Dutton Company relay team is entered for the New England indoor championship meet, Feb. 28. The distance is to be 390 yards per man. Handsome new suits have been presented to the members by the store and are of the store colors, being blue with white trimmings, and letters. The team which is under the auspices of the Houghton & Dutton Company Relief Association, consists of: Manager, Anthony A. Eldredge; Frederick Halstrom, Charles Harkin, James Ryan and Michael Nolan.

Salespeople from the Jordan Marsh Company gave a demonstration in salesmanship last night before the members of the class in business efficiency and salesmanship at the Boston Young Men's Christian Union. In the first scene the stage was set for the lace department. R. A. Bedley, assistant buyer of laces, and Miss May J. Morson were the salespeople and Miss M. Geneva Diggins took the part of the indifferent customer. In the second scene the curtain section was represented with E. H. Bell, who is buyer, E. F. Pierce, assistant buyer and floor superintendent, and H. G. Gates acting as salesmen. Miss Sophie Grant was the undecided customer. The stage was set and arranged by Joseph D. Nathan, head of the decorating department, assisted by Miss Della B. Bean and Leo Tourgee.

Buyers in New York include L. A. Lauriat of R. H. Stearns & Co., Miss C. Townes and E. R. Haskell of the Gilchrist Company, William Daly and J. E. McElroy of the Magrane-Houston Company, A. W. Wright, B. F. Raphael, H. W. Childs and C. O. Cooper of the William Filene's Sons Company, J. Friedlander of the R. H. White Company and John Donovan and Charles Hurd of the Jordan Marsh Company.

The Hotel Astor, New York, is the scene today of the national jewelers' board of trade's first annual convention. Representatives are in attendance from the jewelry centers from all parts of the country. Among those who have been invited as guests and speakers are Prof. William H. Taft, Governor Glynn, Secretary of Commerce Redfield, Borough President Marcus M. Marks, Controller William A. Prendergast, and Collector Malone. The following are the committee chairmen: General committee, A. L. Stearns; reception, A. W. Sproehle; program and speakers, W. L. Rosenfeld; dinner and entertainment, E. N. Stone, and press, T. Edgar Wilson.



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## Forecast of Spring Fashions

they follow now one right after the other! In the next few months—the very months in which these numbers appear—you will be selecting your entire wardrobe and paying out hundreds of dollars for the things you select.

For \$2, a tiny fraction of your loss on a single ill-chosen hat or gown, you may have before you at this important buying season all five of these special Spring Fashion numbers. Not only that, but far into the Summer, the other numbers that follow them.

Here are the twelve numbers of Vogue you will receive:

Forecast of Spring Fashions	February 15	Brides	May 15
Complete, accurate review of the mode of 1914.	March 1	Late Spring fashions and special bridal interests.	June 1
Working models for one's whole Spring and Summer wardrobe.	March 15	Summer Fashions	June 1
The newest models in smart hats, veils and collars.	April 1	The final showing of the Summer modes that will be.	June 13
The last word on Spring gowns, waists, lingerie and accessories.	April 15	European and Travel	June 13
First aid to her who must dress smartly on a moderate income.	May 1	Where to go, how to go, what to wear and how to wear it.	July 1
A journey "thru" pleasures and palaces," in Newport and elsewhere.		Hot Weather Fashions	July 1
		The correct wardrobe and equipment for all outdoor sports.	July 15
		Hostesses	July 15
		The fine art of entertaining, indoors and out.	August 1
		London and Paris	August 1
		Seasons	
		What is going on in the beau monde abroad. Midsummer festivities at home.	

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THE Forecast of Spring Fashions number is already on the newsstands. You can, of course, get it and all the other numbers of Vogue from your newsdealer. But you will have to act quickly—the demand always clears the stands in a few days!

If no newsdealer is near by, or if you have any trouble at all getting Vogue regularly, make sure of your copies now by sending in this coupon. All you have to do is to write your name and address, tear off coupon and mail to Vogue.

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For the \$2.00 enclosed herewith please send me twelve numbers of Vogue beginning with the Spring Forecast Number, as at left.  
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Address.....  
City.....  
State.....  
(Please write very plainly)

## ARKANSAS SENATOR AT CITY CLUB EULOGIZES LINCOLN

Two Hundred Members Hear Anniversary Address by Joseph T. Robinson at Dinner—Mayor Curley, Congressman Murray and J. M. Galvin Speakers

Abraham Lincoln was eulogized in an anniversary address by United States Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas at the Boston City Club last night. At the dinner to the senator about 200 attended, and James M. Swift, former attorney-general of Massachusetts, was the toastmaster. More than 1000 members welcomed the visitor.

Speakers included Mayor Curley, Congressman William F. Murray, former City Clerk J. Mitchell Galvin, Charles H. Adams, H. Staples Potter and Secretary A. L. Winslow. Senator Robinson, introduced by Congressman Murray, spoke of the emancipator as one of the greatest of orators, and as a lawyer who gained power with jurors by refusing to champion unjust causes. "The two masterful achievements of Lincoln," said the speaker, "were the re-establishment of the Union and the emancipation of the slaves. As a southern man I declare to you that in no other way could slavery have been abolished, and that in no other way could the present glory of the South have been made possible."

He said that had another been President, less charitable and more vindictive than he, the difficulty might never have ceased. He said: Abraham Lincoln belongs in the select company of the world's renowned. Every American is his debtor, and his deeds will endure. There is now no thought of civil conflict or disunion. There is today peace and abiding friendship among all the states. Freedom and progress is the watchword of all our people. Until the future dares forget the past his fame shall echo and resound to eternity."

In praise of Lincoln, Mayor Curley led all the rest, calling the emancipator "the greatest figure in the history of the nation, the man whose simplicity, honesty, and ability mark him for all time as a towering figure among the greatest men ever known in the history of the world, and as an inspiration for

## NANTUCKET POSTS BUDGET

NANTUCKET, Mass.—At the opening session of the annual town meeting on Tuesday appropriations were made aggregating \$75,000. A committee will report later on a \$30,000 new school proposition.

## WOMAN TO BE ORDAINED

STOUGHTON, Mass.—Miss Mary Frances Macomber, a graduate of Boston University, will be ordained as assistant pastor of the Congregational church here Friday night.

## QUINCY TRADE BOARD DINES

QUINCY, Mass.—Nearly 200 attended the thirteenth annual dinner of the Board of Trade in Alpha hall last night. Mayor John L. Miller spoke on the grade crossing plan.

## WHERE THERE IS SKATING

Ashmont	Good
Billings field	Good
Charlesbank	Good
Charlestown	Good
Columbus avenue	Good
First street	Good
Franklin field	Good
Neposent	Good
North Brighton	Fair
Randolph street	Fair
Savin Hill	Fair
Strawland	Fair
William East	Fair
Wood Island	Fair
Orient Heights	Fair
Tobogganing	Good

*Filene's*

Saturday—Evening Concert Dinner

February 11—Valentine Party

6 to 8 in the Restaurant

## An Opportune Clearaway of Women's Good Warm Coats

Quite unusual prices for women's coats, even for a clearaway, considering today's brisk weather.

\$10.75 for Coats that were \$18.50 and \$25: Mixtures, eponges and wool plush coats, lined throughout with two-season satin.

\$16.75 for Coats that were \$25 to \$35: Dress and street coats of bolivia cloth, imported wool plush, wool ottoman, mixtures and astrakhan cloth.

\$19.75 for Coats that were \$29.50 to \$39.50: One of a kind street corduroy, cut vicuna, and imported fabrics.

(FIFTH FLOOR)

WASHINGTON STREET, AT SUMMER, BOSTON



# Bill to Aid States in Good Roads Work Goes to Senate

**Representative Shackleford's Measure Providing Sum of \$25,000,000 for Distribution Passed in the Lower Body**

**AIDS FARM DISTRICTS**

**Each State to Avail Itself of Its Share of Appropriation Must Raise Like Sum to Devote to Work of Maintenance**

WASHINGTON—The Shackleford good roads bill, passed by a vote of 282 to 42 in the House Tuesday, now goes to the Senate.

This measure provides for appropriation of \$25,000,000 annually for cooperative work between the federal government and the states for the construction of rural post roads. The bill apportions the fund between the states by rule, one half in proportion to the mileage of rural delivery and one half in proportion to population. Each state to avail itself of its share must raise a like sum for the work; and in case a state finally fails to qualify for federal aid, its share will be converted back into the treasury.

Representatives Detrick, Gardner, Gilmore, Greene, Mitchell, Phelan, Rogers and Thacher of Massachusetts, and Stevens of New Hampshire, voted against the bill.

It was said in the House that increase in rural population is a national need, and the nation should help to bring it about. During the debate, Representative Gordon Lee of Georgia said in part:

"The government has a commission at work along this line. Nothing will so much improve conditions on the farm as a provision that will draw the people together socially. Road building tends to remove the oppressive solitude that has so operated to depopulate the country and to substitute for it a large measure of the pleasures of city life.

"We have a quarter of a million miles of railroad track which, if run in parallel lines from north to south and from east to west, would block off the country into squares 24 miles each way, and I estimate that the average farmer is eight miles from a railroad station. But we have about 30,000 miles of inland navigable waters which we are beginning to realize can be made much more useful to us than an equal extent of railroads. These, if run in parallel lines from north to south and from east to west, would block off the country into squares 200 miles each way, and the average farmer would live 70 miles from them.

"To the territory they can serve these streams would furnish transportation for our products at one third the cost of transporting them by rail. The producer and consumer would share the savings effected by this economy. Good roads would double the zone of country in reach of waterways, and in the interest of people in country and city I think that road development should be considered supplementary to waterway improvement."

**Conference on Trusts**

President Wilson failed today in an attempt to get concerted action on anti-trust legislation from both Republicans and Democrats of the Senate committee on interstate commerce. Although all committeemen were invited to a conference, only two Republicans, Oliver of Pennsylvania and Lippitt of Rhode Island, appeared.

The President had planned to have a full discussion of the antitrust bills to arrive at a common understanding. He is desirous that these measures should be passed by a non-partisan vote in the Senate.

Most of the conference today was devoted to discussing the form of the bill to give the interstate commerce commission jurisdiction over the finances of the railroads and especially over all future issues of stocks and bonds.

The bill establishing the interstate trade commission was also considered. Senators Lippitt and Oliver proposed that the measure as now framed was imperfect. They held that the commission was given too much power and the declaration in the bill referring to "due process of law" was vague and meaningless. Chairman Newlands said that he would be willing to accept amendments from the Republican side which would clear up this situation.

It is expected that another conference will be arranged for shortly, at which an effort will be made to have present all of the Republican members.

Hearings on trust reform continue before the House committees on judiciary and interstate and foreign commerce. F. K. Fernald, Frank W. Whitcher of Boston and A. C. Thomas of Sandy Springs, Md., were called before the judiciary committee Tuesday.

How the Progressive party would solve the trust question was told to the House judiciary and interstate commerce committees today. Herbert Knox Smith, former commissioner of corporations, who resigned to campaign for Colonel Roosevelt in 1913, and William Draper Lewis, political economist, appeared to explain the Progressive platform ideas on anti-trust legislation. Eban Minaha of Green Bay, Wis., was another witness summoned before the judiciary committee.

**Lobby Bill Is Passed**

Senator Cummins' bill designed to remedy some of the conditions disclosed in the lobby investigation last summer was passed by the Senate Tuesday without debate.

The first section would make it a crime, punishable by not more than five years' imprisonment and not more than \$10,000 fine, for any person to impersonate a member or employee of Congress or officer of the United States in communication across state lines.

Under the second section, it would be a crime, punishable by not more than three years' imprisonment and not more than \$5000 fine, for any person to state falsely in any communication, publicly or privately, that he has influence or has brought influence to bear upon any member of Congress or officer of the United States, concerning lawmaking or the execution of the laws, "other than lawful influence of right, reason and justice."

The third section would make it a crime punishable by imprisonment for not more than 10 years and by a fine of not more than \$10,000 for any person to attempt to bring to bear the influence designated in the second paragraph.

Senator Owen, who was chairman of the lobby committee, said that perhaps most of the senators would recognize the bill as arising out of the testimony of David H. Lamar. There was no further discussion. Mr. Lamar testified before the lobby committee that in talks over the telephone with men in New York interested in the United States Steel Corporation he had stated that he was Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania and that he had talked with members of Congress about the passage of the resolution for an investigation of the so-called steel trust.

At the time it was recognized there was no federal law on the subject, but Lamar was indicted under the New York state law. He is now in Washington resisting removal to New York.

**May Delay Burnett Bill**

Sentiment is beginning to develop in the Senate against any immigration legislation at this session of Congress. Hearings are being planned by the immigration committee on the Burnett bill, with its literacy test, but it is apparent that a strong effort will be made to prevent the upper branch from passing now this or any other immigration measure.

Senator O'Gorman, a member of the committee, said he certainly should advise that no legislation along immigration lines ought to be attempted at this time. Senator O'Gorman, also a member of the foreign relations committee, said his views were shared by others on that committee.

Senator Smith of South Carolina, chairman of the foreign relations committee, is expected to tell his fellow members at once of his recent conferences with President Wilson in regard to the literacy test which the President is known to disapprove.

Many amendments to the Burnett bill have been proposed to members of the committee. Several will propose exceptions to the literacy test.

**For College Marketing**

A bill designed to prevent millions of dollars of waste in poultry and eggs and other farm products by establishing marketing departments in state agricultural colleges has been introduced by Representative H. M. Jacoway of Arkansas. The measure has the approval of Assistant Secretary Galloway of the department of agriculture and Chairman Lever of the House committee on agriculture.

**Suffrage Is Delayed**

Consideration of the proposed constitutional amendment to enfranchise women was postponed in the Senate again Tuesday to enable senators to speak on the question. The amendment retained its place at the head of the calendar for bills awaiting consideration.

**Hurry Is Opposed**

Objection to any attempt to rush through committee the bill for regulation of lighthouse mining was made by Senator Shafroth of Colorado Tuesday, when the Senate mines committee took up a bill virtually the same as that drafted by the House committee. Hearing will be resumed Friday.

**Ship Report Is Ready**

Finishing touches to its report on the so-called shipping trust investigation, begun a year ago, were made today by the House merchant marine committee. Presentation of the report to the House early next week is planned.

**Reception Is Held**

Nearly 3000 guests called at the White House last night to attend the congressional reception, the third of the winter social functions given by the President and Mrs. Wilson.

**No Changes on Tax**

Representative Rogers has written to all the banks and bankers in Lowell that he has been informed by Representative Underwood that no changes will be made in provisions for collection of the income tax and that collection "at the source" must be continued. The financiers had united in a protest against this method.

The difficulty, Mr. Underwood informed Mr. Rogers, lay not in the provisions of the bill, but in the interpretations given by the treasury department.

**Bay State Affairs**

Representative Thacher has introduced a bill to authorize the sale of the lighthouse reservation at Scituate to that town for \$1000, on condition that it be maintained as a "historical landmark." Provision for this already has been made.

Six aspirants have been named by Representative Gilmore as candidates for appointment as postmaster at Rockland. They are: Bartholomew Fitzgerald, Andrew Shanahan, James A.

Cody, John J. Farrell, John J. McCarthy and Thomas W. Lannin. The salary is \$2700 a year.

Representative Treadway has been informed by the treasury department that plans will be drawn immediately for a federal building at Greenfield, to cost \$83,500, and that work will be rushed.

**Mr. Paige Makes Speech**

Representative Paige of the third Massachusetts district delivered his first speech in the House Tuesday and was congratulated by Minority Leader Mann and other Republicans. He opposed one of the experienced southern debaters, Representative Hardwick, who had argued that business conditions had improved as was shown in the increase of wages. Mr. Paige combated this.

Representative J. Hampton Moore has promised Mr. Paige to deliver an address at Southbridge July 4 at the dedication of the soldiers' monument.

**Discrimination Charged**

Representative Rogers Tuesday spoke at length in the House, criticizing southern Democrats. He reviewed the legislation of this Congress, citing many instances which, he said, "work a clear discrimination in favor of states of the South" and against the constituency Mr. Rogers represents.

In that connection the Lowell member cited income tax tariff, rivers and harbors appropriations, public buildings, agricultural extension and rural post roads. He showed how Texas would pay about half as much income tax as Massachusetts, their respective shares being estimated at \$3,000,000 and \$6,000,000. During the last Congress Massachusetts received in river and harbors appropriations \$884,442; Texas, \$5,198,000. Many like comparisons were given.

**Against Postal Autos**

Automobiles cannot be used to advantage in the postal service on routes of frequent stops. First assistant postmaster General Roper so advises Representative Roberts, who is making an investigation of the subject. Gasoline and repairs, says Mr. Roper, make automobiles more expensive and less efficient than horse-drawn vehicles. He states, however, that the department will investigate conditions in any district in which congressmen think automobile delivery is desirable and if found practicable the automobile will be installed.

**To Confer on Commission**

Senator Hoke Smith will confer with the President tonight regarding appointments on the commission of nine recently authorized to study federal aid for vocational education. It is planned to make the appointments next week. Educators who have made a special study of this subject will be sought for the commission.

**Asks Speech Be Printed**

Senator Hollis today asked to have printed as a public document an address on the preferential ballot made in Washington in December by Prof. Lewis Jerome Johnson of Harvard University.

**NEW INCOME TAX RULING IS MADE**

WASHINGTON—Commissioner of Internal Revenue Osborn Tuesday night notified collectors of internal revenue that income from obligations of special assessment districts shall not be included in the computation of net income taxable under the income tax law.

Attorney General McKeen holds in an opinion that such districts are political subdivisions of a state. Levee and school districts lawfully authorized by law to levy a tax to meet their obligations are held also to be political subdivisions and their obligations exempt.

**LUMBER RATES TO HAVE HEARING**

WASHINGTON—The interstate commerce commission today ordered a special hearing on New England lumber rates in the Maine Central railroad case. The date is not yet set.

The commission today dismissed the case of United States vs. New Haven road relative to gun cotton rates, and the case of S. S. Quimby et al. vs. the Maine Central.

**CITIZENSHIP FOR PORTO RICANS AIM**

WASHINGTON—Gov. Arthur Yager of Porto Rico, who has come to Washington to ascertain what legislation affecting the island may be expected at this session of Congress had preliminary conferences Tuesday with Secretary Garrison. Governor Yager would give the Porto Ricans citizenship and a greater measure of self-government.

**CADET COMMANDANT NAMED**

WASHINGTON—Capt. Morton F. Smith of the twentieth United States infantry, has been named successor of Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Sladen as commandant of cadets at the United States Military Academy.

**OHIOAN OUT FOR SENATE**

COLUMBUS, O.—Charles L. Swain of Cincinnati, speaker of the House, Ohio Assembly, announced his candidacy as a supporter of President Wilson for the Democratic nomination for United States senator at the primaries Aug. 11.

**NEW STREET CHIEF NOT CHOSEN**

BROCKTON, Mass.—The highway commissioners yesterday afternoon failed to take up the question of the election of a superintendent of streets.

## OMNIBUS BILL IS TO BE PUT OVER FOR ECONOMY

**Many Bills for Public Buildings Will Be Held Up, as Present Congress Will Consider Only Emergency Cases**

**AFFECTS BAY STATE**

WASHINGTON—There will be no omnibus public buildings bill during the present session of Congress. The House committee on public buildings and grounds has decided that only emergency cases will get appropriations now, and hundreds of cities and towns throughout the country whose congressmen have introduced bills for the building of post-offices will have to wait until 1915. The committee has decided that there will be three classes of "emergencies" to be considered:

Buildings that have been started and have not sufficient money for completion.

Buildings that have been authorized and bids advertised, and have not sufficient money to construct.

Buildings for which purchase of sites has been authorized and which have not sufficient money for purchase.

More crowding of present post office space will not constitute an emergency, the committee decides, and this is the most general argument advanced by congressmen seeking new buildings for their districts on the emergency theory. There will be other cases acted upon that cannot be put in this classification, no doubt, but the committee has decided that it will have to be a pretty clearly urgent need to get money from this Congress for the erection of a federal building.

**Money to Be Cut Down**

Instead of the frequent \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000 public buildings bill, the present session will see one not over \$10,000,000, it is planned. More than \$100,000,000 is asked in the bills before the committee. Of the many projects of buildings to house government departmental activities in the District of Columbia, probably the only one to get through is that providing for a \$3,000,000 structure to house the department of justice. A \$5,000,000 patent office building is asked, and a \$1,750,000 armory and \$5,000,000 worth of additions for the department of agriculture, but probably they will have to wait.

There are several reasons for this policy. One is economy, to balance the increasing expenditures in the other great appropriation bills—rivers and harbors, fortifications, army and navy, sundry civil expenses, postoffice and pensions. Another is to conserve the time of Congress to be spent on the administration's major legislation program. Another is to await the report of the commission that has been studying the subject of public buildings with a view to facilitating, economizing and standardizing construction.

**Report to Come Soon**

This commission consists of the secretary of the treasury, the postmaster general, the attorney general, Senator Claude A. Swanson of Virginia, chairman of the Senate committee of public buildings and grounds; Senator George Sutherland of Utah, ranking Republican member on that committee; Representative Frank Clark of Florida, chairman of the House committee on public buildings and grounds, and Representative Richard W. Austin of Tennessee, ranking Republican member on the committee.

The commission is ready to report and will do so as soon as Secretary McAdoo returns to Washington from his tour of the country with the reserve bank organization committee. The report will include some plan for determining just what are the public building needs of a community of any given size in any given locality in the United States. A standardization of architecture, in modified form, may be provided.

**New England Figures**

New England has asked for 26 public buildings totaling about \$3,000,000 in the bills now before the committee. Only a few of these will be considered under the emergency rule adopted, among them an item of \$50,000 to enlarge the Haverhill, Mass., postoffice as proposed by Representative Gardner; \$10,000 asked by Representative Thacher to enlarge the Plymouth, Mass., postoffice site; \$200,000 asked by Representative Loneragan to enlarge the building at Hartford, Conn.; \$15,000 asked by Representative O'Shaughnessy to enlarge the site of the Bristol, R. I., postoffice and \$75,000 to remodel the Providence, R. I., postoffice; \$10,000 each asked by Representative McGillicuddy to add to the cost of the Bath and Camden, Me., post-offices and \$100,000 to enlarge the building at Lewiston; \$40,000 asked by Representative Guernsey to add to the cost of the Bangor building; and \$7500 asked by Representative Hinds to enlarge the Biddeford, Me., postoffice. Not all of these will be allowed.

**Bay State Projects**

Two large projects in Massachusetts which are urged by their sponsors as emergencies in the general sense, but which are cast aside by the new ruling, are those contemplating a \$600,000 postoffice at Lowell and a \$300,000 postoffice at Cambridge, the former being pressed by Representative Rogers and the latter by Representative Detrick. In both places, say the congressmen, the service is seriously impaired by the crowded condition of the quarters, but the committee has decided that they will have to wait until next year for relief.

Following is a list of the public buildings sought for New England by bills now before the committee:

**MASSACHUSETTS**

Locality, congressman, purpose

Haverhill, Gardner, postoffice addition \$50,000

Cambridge, Detrick, building and site 300,000

Great Barrington, Treadway, building and site 125,000

Plymouth, Thacher, enlarge site 200,000

Medford, Detrick, building and site 150,000

Wakefield, Detrick, building and site 100,000

Lowell, Rogers, building and site 100,000

Everett, Roberts, building and site 125,000

Total Massachusetts \$1,250,000

Bath, McGillicuddy, increase cost limit \$10,000

Hudson, Guernsey, enlarge present postoffice 25,000

Biddeford, Hinds, enlarge site 100,000

Camden, McGillicuddy, increase cost limit 10,000

Total Maine \$192,500

**CONNECTICUT**

Manchester, Loneragan, postoffice building \$80,000

Hartford, Loneragan, enlarged postoffice building 200,000

Hartford, Loneragan, site (amount not named) 100,000

Danielson, Mahan, building and site 60,000

Guilford, Kelly, building and site 75,000

Milford, Kelly, building and site 75,000

Norwalk, Donovan, building and site 150,000

Derby, Kennedy, building and site 100,000

Winsted, Kennedy, building and site 100,000

Total Connecticut \$850,000

**RHODE ISLAND**

Warren, O'Shaughnessy, new post office building \$75,000

Bristol, O'Shaughnessy, enlarge site 15,000

Providence, O'Shaughnessy, building and site 250,000

Providence, O'Shaughnessy, repair and remodel building 75,000

Total Rhode Island \$415,000

Total New England \$2,917,500

Vermont and New Hampshire, none.

## D. A. R. PLAN TO ERECT MEMORIAL TO BRITISH QUEEN

WASHINGTON—Mrs. John Miller Horton of Buffalo, one of the prominent women of the D. A. R., is eager for the women of the United States to erect, at some place along the boundary between the United States and Canada, a memorial to Queen Victoria, as a part of the celebration of the signing of the treaty of Ghent, commemorating 100 years of peace between English-speaking peoples.

Mrs. Horton says that money for the proposed memorial will be contributed freely by the women of the United States, but she hopes to obtain a small sum from Congress so as to give the affair an official character. Whether the proposed memorial should be a statue of the queen or take some other form Mrs. Horton does not say. She believes that point can be taken up and decided later.

**BURLINGTON WILL GET NEW STATION**

BURLINGTON, Vt.—The Central Vermont and Rutland railroads will build a union station in Main street, facing Battery street, to cost \$65,000. They will also make expenditures in rearranging tracks, building umbrella sheds, grading, paving, etc., bringing the total amount up to \$150,000. They ask the city to contribute \$15,000. If a satisfactory agreement is reached, the work of building the station will begin early in the present season and be completed by the end of the year.

**A. L. SCOTT GETS INDIA POST**

PORTLAND, Me.—A. Leon Scott of this city, Dartmouth '13, has received appointment as assistant at the office of the Standard Oil Company in Calcutta, India, and will sail from New York on the steamer Megantic Thursday.

**U. S. COMMERCE CHAMBER OPENS MEETING IN WASHINGTON**

Second Annual Gathering Which Will Discuss Trust Legislation Draws Many Delegates, Including Large Representation From the New England States

WASHINGTON—The second annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which began its sessions in this city today, draws attention to one of the most remarkable movements that ever has taken place among business men of the United States.

Discussion of trust legislation tomorrow and Friday will overshadow every other feature of the convention. President C. R. Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin, Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, former President F. P. Fish of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and several manufacturers will be among the speakers.

Secretary of Labor Wilson will be the guest of the chamber at a dinner tonight, and Secretary of Commerce Redfield will be similarly honored tomorrow night.

The early part of today's session was given over to organization, which was followed by reports of committees. A court of patent appeals was recommended by the committee on patents, trademarks and copyrights, of which James J. Cutler of New York is chairman. Such a court would do away with the condition whereby a patent is declared valid in one circuit court of appeals and invalid in another similar court. The committee declared the present patent laws encouraged invention and said that changes recommended in several bills now pending before Congress would be unwise.

At noon today delegates were still arriving. Practically a full representation of the commercial bodies of New England was expected. Following is a list of the New England delegates:

Maine, Bangor Chamber of Commerce, Charles M. Stewart; State Board of Trade, Frederick E. Boothby; Portland Board of Trade, Silas B. Adams, Charles F. Flagg, Fred E. Eastman, R. Stuart Laughlin; Waterville Chamber of Commerce, Frederick C. Thayer.

New Hampshire, Berlin Board of Trade, Robert B. Wolf; Portsmouth Board of Trade, Gustave Peysey.

Vermont, Burlington, Greater Vermont Association, James Hartness.

Massachusetts—Boston Wholesale Grocers Association, George B. Wason; Chamber of Commerce, Edward A. Filene, Louis A. Coolidge, J. Randolph Coolidge, Howard H. Davenport, John H. Fahey, Frederick P. Fish, John S. Lawrence, William E. Litchfield, James A. McKibben, William G. Renwick; State Board of Trade, John H. Corcoran; New England Shoe and Leather Association, Thomas F. Anderson, Stanley King, J. Franklin McElwain, Frank W. Whitcher; Brockton Chamber of Commerce, Arthur H. Andrews; Everett Board of Trade, Eugene I. Blount, Lewis P. Sawin; Fall River Chamber of Commerce, R. C. Davis, Dr. John H. Gifford, John T. Robertson; Framingham Board of Trade, George L. Avery, Edgar Potter; Haverhill Board of Trade, Daniel N. Casey, W. W. Emerson; Holyoke Board of Trade, James Parfitt, Elwyn Lowell Taber; Lynn Chamber of Commerce, E. W. Burt, Michael F. Phelan; Malden Board of Trade, Abbott P. Smith; Salem Board of Trade, Charles B. Price, Stephen W. Phillips, John E. Caben, Albert F. Cole, Arthur H. Palmer, H. P. Gifford, John F. Browning; Springfield Board of Trade,

William H. Stuart, Frederick Harris, William W. McClench, Andrew B. Wallace, Emmett Hay Naylor; Worcester Chamber of Commerce, C. Herbert Defosse, Samuel E. Winslow, Edward M. Woodward, Albert H. Inman, Herbert N. Davison, Henry H. Knapp; National Machine Tool Builders Association, Charles E. Hildreth; New England Builders Supply Association, Ralph H. Whitney.

Rhode Island—Providence Board of Trade, E. J. W. Proffitt, John P. Farnsworth, Berton E. Kile, Clarence A. Cotton; Rhode Island Business Men's Association, James B. Littlefield, Forest J. Perkins.

Connecticut—Bridgeport Business Men's Association, William C. Hawley, Frank Bolande; Danbury Business Men's Association, the Rev. Harry C. Meserve; Derby State Business Men's Association, Frank H. Johnston, E. P. Jones; Greenwich Board of Trade, S. A. Brush; Hartford Chamber of Commerce, Col. George Pope; Meriden Business Men's Association, Herman W. Morse; New Haven Chamber of Commerce, Isaac M. Ullman, John T. Manson, Burton Mansfield, H. C. Warren, R. S. Woodruff, Herbert C. Warren, Edwin P. Root.

President Taft may truly be said to have been the founder of this commercial organization, and Secretary Nagel of the department of commerce assisted him in making it possible. The organization has come to be the most powerful and representative industrial and commercial body in the country, and apparently there is to be no limit to its opportunities to be of real service, both to the government and to the whole people.

Not since the beginning of the Wilson administration has there been so important a gathering in the United States, and the debates that are to take place on the trust question will be expected to be of much help to the administration and to Congress.

Many public men believe that the meeting has come at a fortunate time, just as Congress is taking up the work of framing the trust bills. The thousand or more delegates are here not as members of any political party, but as business men, speaking for the business interests of the country. All of them are undoubtedly affiliated with political parties, but no word of partisanship will be spoken during the meeting. The trust question is to be considered, for instance, wholly from the standpoint of business and its requirements.

The prosperity of the business men of the country, it is realized, depends upon the nation's prosperity, and the meeting will in effect be an advisory body of experts, called together for the purpose of assisting the administration in the important work of bringing business under proper governmental regulation.

It is not yet two years since, at the instance of President Taft, a national commercial conference was held in this city, to discuss the advisability of organizing a national body of business men to cooperate with the government in various ways, somewhat after the fashion of the British Board of Trade, but without the official character given that body.

President Taft addressed the gathering, as did Secretary Nagel, and the Cham-

ber of Commerce of the United States was then organized. That was in April, 1912, previous to which time there never had been any union of the business forces of the nation along the lines of a national chamber.

At the present time more than 300 commercial organizations located in all parts of the country, and some of them in other nations, have joined the new body, which now represents an individual membership of more than 250,000 business men. One hundred and twelve national trade bodies are affiliated with the chamber, and the remainder of its membership is made up of commercial bodies serving community needs. Through the chamber it is now possible, for the first time, to ascertain officially and accurately precisely what business opinion in the United States is with regard to any question that has come up.



## WESTERN WRITER SAYS RAIL RATES ARE HIGHER IN AMERICA

Frank H. McCune of Portland, Ore., Asserts President Bush of Missouri Pacific Ignores General Law Governing Ton-Mile Charges, Giving Wrong Aspect

Some interesting comments have been raised by an article on railroad conditions, prepared for the Monitor by President B. F. Bush of the Missouri Pacific and other lines, and printed in the issue of Dec. 12, 1913. Embodying these comments, Frank H. McCune of Portland, Ore., has compiled another article, which the Monitor presents herewith, in the interest of a fair understanding of the whole question.

Mr. Bush says in his railroad article, printed in the Monitor Dec. 12, 1913: "A ton of freight was hauled 100 miles on the American railways in 1912 for an average price of 74 cents. The English railways received for a like service \$2.33, the German railways \$1.41 and the French \$1.39." The facts are as follows:

The English railways received an average price per ton-mile of 2.33 cents for an average haul of 25 miles; the German railways received an average price per ton-mile of 1.41 cents for an average haul of 60 miles; the French railways received an average price per ton-mile of 1.39 cents for an average haul of 80 miles; the American railways received an average price per ton-mile of 7.5 mills for an average haul of 138 miles; these averages for all lines being made up for the total traffic for all length of hauls and are only representative for the distances shown as averages and not for 100 miles.

Mr. Bush multiplied the averages by 100 miles and presents this as a comparison that the American railway rates are less than for European railways.

There is a general law governing the ton-mile charge; the charge per ton-mile decreasing as the distance increases, and a ton-mile comparison can only fairly be made by using the same distance. I have often, and long ago, contended before the interstate commerce commission that the ton-mile was not a reasonable test for rate making, and this view is concurred in by the commission in 22 I. C. C. Rep. 620-621. Following a tabular illustration the commission says, "There could be no better illustration than of the fallacy of placing reliance upon ton-mile earnings as a basis of rate-making," and with further tabular illustrations and argument, states, "How illogical ton-mile figures are has been well shown in this case."

Mr. Bush has compared average ton-mile prices for different distances for a uniform distance, ignoring the general law governing ton-mile rates and in disregard of the facts that the railways received either less or more for a haul of one ton for 100 miles than the average for all traffic, according to whether the distance was greater or less than 100 miles for the average.

I have before me a legal distance rate schedule long in use in a middle western state, from which the following ton-mile percentages have been computed, considering 25 miles as 100 per cent: 25 miles, 100 per cent; 100 miles, 35 per cent of 25 miles; 138 miles, 30 per cent of 25 miles.

Taking the English railway average haul of 25 miles at 2.33 cents per ton-mile and applying the ton-mile percentage as above the result would be as follows: 25 mile ton-mile rate, 2.33 cents; 100 mile ton-mile rate, 8.15 mills; 138 mile ton-mile rate, 6.99 mills.

The true comparison, then, between the English railways and the American railways under the general ton-mile law is that the English railways would receive 6.99 mills for the same average haul that the American railways received 7.5 mills for.

Viewed from another angle by taking the American average of 7.5 mills and increasing it to the 25-mile distance the result would be as follows: 138 miles, 100 per cent, 7.5 mills; 100 miles, 116.66 per cent of 138 miles, 8.75 mills; 25 miles, 33.33 per cent of 138 miles, 2.49 cents per ton-mile.

The comparison between English and American railways under the ton-mile law, then, would be as follows:

Miles	American	English	Am. Excess
25	2.33 cents	2.33 cents	0
100	7.5 cents	8.15 cents	6 mills
138	7.5 cents	6.99 cents	51 mills

The above would merely be a comparison on basis of the rates received with no consideration given to the other units of transportation as to the character of the traffic handled, volume per mile of line, density, average weight to the car, and average tons to the train. All of these items are to be considered in such a comparison. The fact is that the American railways handled probably double the weight per carload over the English, and much heavier trainloads, which operates to lower rates for American lines. Furthermore, in the English rates above cited are included all the package freight which is handled on the American railways as express matter, and the express earnings and transportation units should be added to the American railway figures before a proper comparison can be made even on a strictly rate basis, not giving due consideration to the other units mentioned. When this is done it will be found that the American railways are receiving a much higher rate than the English railways.

In Germany the express business is hauled as freight at an average ton-mile price of 6.42 cents, which is included in the average of 1.41 cents, used by Mr. Bush. In Germany, as in England, the carload and trainload are much smaller than in America, and traffic is penalized on the railways to force low grade tonnage to the waterways. This latter is also true as to the French railways, so that no proper comparison can be made between these railways and the

American railways without making allowance for these conditions.

Mr. Bush makes an earnest plea for an advance of one mill per ton-mile increase of rates, approaching the question as being a trifle, and summarizes the total as the amount of a postage stamp, a very adroit way of leaving an impression. One mill per ton-mile increase means this: In 1912 there were 267,000,000,000 ton miles of freight hauled on the American railways. At one mill increase this would be \$267,000,000. At the interest rate of government bonds at par this would require a new and permanent investment of \$9,000,000,000, or equal to the value of the 1913 crops of the United States. Per capita it would mean an investment of \$100, and per family of \$400.

As to capitalization, Mr. Bush says, "It is a mistaken conception . . . that our railways are over-capitalized." I have in hand a pamphlet containing data taken from court records as to capitalization of about 8000 miles of line. These lines have an authorized capitalization of \$1,500,000,000 and outstanding securities of \$1,250,000,000. The lines could be constructed for probably not to exceed \$200,000,000.

## LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS

Attention Turns to Annual Conference in Washington Next May—Plans Under Way

For the first time in its history the American Library Association is to hold its annual conference in Washington, D. C. The last bulletin of the association announces this fact, together with the date, May 25-30, and says further: Judging from the comments and opinions of various members from widely different sections of the country the decision is a popular one and will be generally welcomed. The board had been of the impression that a middle-West meeting place should be selected, or at least that a point as far east as Washington should not be chosen in view of the 1913 meeting in that section. In order to ascertain the real feeling of the middle-West librarians a "straw vote" was taken. The secretary selected 80 representative members of the association residing in the middle-West states and asked their preference. Washington in May or Mackinac Island the first week in July. The "returns" show Washington, 60; Mackinac Island, 23. This seemed to indicate clearly that the middle-West librarians and library assistants looked with much favor on Washington. The national capital will undoubtedly be popular with the East and the South and the people from the far West will not mind another day's ride, for they are used to it, or else they can wait until 1915 in the hope that the association then will come to their region.

A special effort will be made to have Canadian members attend this Washington meeting in large numbers as a return visit to ours to their national capital in 1912.

The program committee are already engaged in the program. Its general tone and nature will of course be influenced by the fact of its presentation at the national capital and in proximity to the national library and the various departmental libraries which perform a more or less national service. The meetings will mostly be held in the hotel. Perhaps for some of the large general sessions other arrangements will be made. A number of pleasant social features are being tentatively planned. The local arrangements will be largely in the capable hands of Dr. Bowerman, the librarian of the public library of the District of Columbia. Post-conference plans have not yet been formulated.

Washington will be such a magnet that it is unnecessary to urge librarians to plan to attend this conference. It will undoubtedly be one of the largest in the history of the association. It is hoped that each one who goes will carry home definite and clearer knowledge how his own community and his own library may be helped by the library of Congress, by the office of the superintendent of documents, by the library of the bureau of education, the department of agriculture, and the other departmental systems. That will make our first Washington conference a success worthy of repetition in the future.

In the last year 110 libraries in New York state received gifts or bequests valued at \$100 or more, this being the largest number of libraries ever so benefited in a single year. The total amount of gifts and bequests exceeded \$1,000,000, the greater part of which was for buildings, grounds, or permanent endowments. Of the 110 gifts reported, only three were from Mr. Carnegie, these representing less than 3 per cent of the total value of the year's gifts. Another interesting point is that \$32 was given by private donors for every dollar given by the state.

Here is part of a circular letter which was sent by the Indianapolis public library to more than 400 residents in the Y. M. C. A., and which might possibly

## TRADE OUTLOOK IS BETTER DECLARES W. H. COTTINGHAM

Paint Manufacturer Tells Pilgrim Publicity Association Business Depression Is at End

Optimism regarding trade prospects was voiced by Walter H. Cottingham, president of the Sherwin-Williams Company, paint manufacturers, in an address before the Pilgrim Publicity Association yesterday at the American house. He said the worst had come in the recent business depression and now the tide is turning.

Regarding a "Forward Now" movement which his company had just started Mr. Cottingham explained that he had already enlisted the support of several newspapers in an attempt to get other business firms into line for similar action.

"Putting an Incentive Into Selling" was the subject of Mr. Cottingham's talk. "I'm sorry for the man that doesn't believe in sentiment in business," said Mr. Cottingham. "It is a good thing for a nation or a firm to have. You can't force a man to be enthusiastic or loyal. You've got to have something that savors of fairness to accomplish this purpose," he went on.

Mr. Cottingham explained in detail how enthusiasm is secured in his organization, describing the system of internal competition in the company among salesmen, sales managers and other department heads.

**SUNDAY CONCERTS FORBIDDEN**  
WORCESTER, Mass.—The license board voted on Tuesday to discontinue the practice of issuing licenses for Sunday concerts in Worcester, and so ended the campaign for and against Sunday motion-picture shows.

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Persian Lamb Coats, fine quality lustrous skins. . . . .	295.00	formerly 450.00
Caracul Coats with Ermine collar and cuffs. . . . .	245.00	formerly 375.00
Hudson Seal Coats trimmed with Ermine or German Fitch. . . . .	185.00	formerly 275.00, 185.00
Mole Skin Coats. . . . .	125.00	formerly 195.00
Leopard Skin Coats,—natural Raccoon or Skunk collar. . . . .	95.00	formerly 185.00
Hudson Seal Coats, 45 in. long. . . . .	75.00	formerly 125.00
French Seal Coats. . . . .	35.00	formerly 75.00
Caracul Coats. . . . .	35.00	formerly 75.00

## Muffs

	Formerly	Now
Mink, dark Eastern skins. . . . .	125.00	75.00
Mole Skin. . . . .	85.00	45.00
Canary Fox. . . . .	95.00	65.00
Black Fox. . . . .	75.00	45.00
Black Lynx. . . . .	60.00	40.00
Cross Fox. . . . .	95.00	65.00
Natural Skunk. . . . .	35.00	24.50
Natural Raccoon. . . . .	18.50	12.50
French Seal Muffs. . . . .	22.50	15.00

## Scarfs

	Formerly	Now
Mink. . . . .	125.00	75.00
Mole Skin. . . . .	85.00	45.00
Canary Fox. . . . .	95.00	65.00
Black Fox. . . . .	75.00	45.00
Black Lynx. . . . .	60.00	40.00
Cross Fox. . . . .	95.00	65.00
Natural Skunk. . . . .	35.00	24.50
Natural Raccoon. . . . .	18.50	12.50
French Seal Muffs. . . . .	22.50	15.00

appropriation of the library this year to meet the increases in salary which may be deemed necessary by the trustees." Commenting upon this vote of the examining committee of the Boston public library the trustees of the library state in their last annual report just issued: "We hope the city council may furnish the trustees at least with this sum, so that salaries not only just in themselves, but measurable with the value of the work in the library and with the good name of the city, may be paid. This is an important matter. The personnel of the library service will surely suffer under the existing conditions, and indeed many instances indicate that it has already suffered. The personal influence of the employees over the children and others who resort to the reading rooms cannot be overestimated. The incentive of good salaries—not a

living wage—should be held out in order to attract persons of education and refinement to the important work of directing the reading of children and aiding, in the best and most helpful ways, the persons who use the library.

"In conclusion we can but recognize the fact that many of the definite proposals of this report lie in the direction of increased expenditures. We should have been glad to point out advantageous ways by which money could be saved. But the commercial and industrial growth of Boston must be paralleled—if the city is to maintain its place—by a corresponding growth in the things that minister to the mind and the spirit. The library is the chief public reservoir and distributor of these things. The present trustees have formed and are carrying out many admirable plans for continuing and extending the

usefulness of the library. We join in commending the spirit and the execution of these plans, and in urging upon the city the wisdom of providing in every way for their fulfillment."

A new department has been organized in the Wisconsin library commission called the "Book Selection and Study Club Department." Hitherto the work of supplying the study clubs of the state with collections of books and outlines for studying a subject advantageously has been part of the work of the traveling library department. It is now a separate department, having as chief Miss Elva L. Bascom of the New York state library school staff, and for the past five years editor of the "A. L. A. Booklist," the book selection organ of the American Library Association. Besides selecting books for clubs study-

ing through the year, this department leads to individuals who need books or articles along a special line of study. The libraries sent out the past autumn varied in size from a dozen volumes to 100, and covered a wide variety of subjects. The only charge to the club or individual is that for transportation.

**BROCKTON BUDGET OVER \$1,000,000**  
BROCKTON, Mass.—For the first time the money to be raised by Brockton to cover department expenses, as well as to pay interest on bonds, will pass \$1,000,000, the exact figures being \$1,014,320.79. The budget this year is \$90,000 more than last.

**MEN'S CLUBS PLAN TOWN TICKET**  
ROCKLAND, Mass.—Members of the Brotherhood of the First Congregational church, together with delegates from the men's clubs of the churches, met Tuesday night and arranged to make a list of names of men for offices to be filled at town meeting.

## AMUSEMENTS

### Boston Opera House

TONIGHT, 8 to 11:25. FAREWELL THIS SEASON. SECRET OF SUZANNE. Nielsen. Scott. Tavecchia. Cond. Andre-Caplet. FRIDAY, 8 to 10:40. ONLY TIME THIS SEASON. SECRET OF SUZANNE. Nielsen. Scott. Tavecchia. Cond. Andre-Caplet. Followed by PAGLIACCI. Nielsen. Ferrar-Fon-tana. Ancona. Everett. Cond. Moranzoni.

SATURDAY, 2 to 4:20. THE LOVE OF THE THREE KINGS. Bori, Ferrari-Fon-tana, Ancona, Ludikat. Cond. Moranzoni. SATURDAY, 8 to 11. Pop. Prices, 50c to \$2.50. NAIRIA (in English). Scone, Sapin, Kamella, White, Everett. Cond. Lyford.

SUN. 8 to 10. Pop. Prices, 50c to \$1.50. Alice Nielsen, Sapin, Kamella, Fornari, Wronsky. Orch. of 75. MON. 7 to 11:30. DIE MEISTERINGER VON NURNBERG. Amies, Renskjaja, Laftie, Jos-Jerville, Witherspoon, Hlinsaw. Cond. Andre-Caplet. Box Office, week days, 9 to 8; Sundays, 2 to 9. Reg. prices \$1.50 to \$5. Downtown Office, Steiner's, 102 Boylston. Mason & Hamilton. Places used.

### TREMONT TEMPLE

## BURTON HOLMES

THIS FRIDAY EVE, 8:15 SAT'DAY MAT, 2:30

## Twice Only New Panama

DOWN TO DATE WITH NEW MOTION PICTURES—Blowing Up of Gambia Dike; Flooding Culebra Cut; Opening Gatun Locks; Passing of First Boats, etc.

NEXT WEEK, "PHILIPPINES, 3 IN 1" Special—COMBINATION OF "MANILA," "Special-LIZON" AND "THE CRUISE" POP. PRICES, 50c to \$1. NOW

SYMPHONY HALL

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 15, AT 3:30

Philadelphia and Mischa Elman

Leopold Stokowski, Conductor

\$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c

JORDAN HALL

MONDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 16, AT 3

Katharine Goodson

Only Boston Recital This Season

Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50c. Symphony Hall.

## WAUKESHA IS KEEN FOR GOOD ROADS

Mayor and Leading Business Men Put in Day's Work on Highways and Farmers Also Follow Their Example

## MANY HOUSES BUILT

WAUKESHA, Wis.—Leading business men, including the mayor, turning out to work on the highways, furnished a recent incident in the movement for good roads here, and set an example which the

growing in importance as an industrial and commercial center.

About 100 new homes have been erected here during the last year, and many are planned for the coming one. Real estate values have nothing of the boom element in them, and sites are within the reach of persons of moderate means.

The city is on three of the main lines of railroad of the Northwest, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago & Northwestern and the "So" line, and is connected with Milwaukee by a line of electric trolley cars, furnishing an hourly service between the two cities. This line also extends west from Waukesha through Oconomowoc to Watertown. The railroad freight rates are the same as those of Milwaukee and Chicago.

Springs and the city's pleasing situa-

A business men's association is constantly on the lookout for anything that may further the interests of the city and has been the means of locating here a number of manufacturing enterprises.

Among the industrial concerns are the Modern Steel Structural Company, the Waukesha Malleable Iron Company, the Waukesha Motor Company, the Aero Shade Company, the American Dehydrating Company, the R. L. Kenyon Company, manufacturers of portable houses and motor tops, and the L. B. Rowell Company, manufacturers of farm implements.

Waukesha is on the Little Fox river, in the eastern portion of Waukesha county. The name is derived from the Pottawatome, meaning "little fox." The county of Waukesha was organized in 1846 and Waukesha was made the county seat. The present court house and jail are considered among the finest buildings of the kind in the state. They and most of the other public buildings and business blocks are built of stone taken from extensive limestone quarries about a mile above the city.

The city now has about 10,000 inhabitants. In its early history it was called Prairieville. Two of Wisconsin's governors were chosen from among the citizenship of Prairieville, William A. Barstow, elected in 1850, and Alexander W. Randall, elected in 1857.

Waukesha has three banks, two national and one state. Here are represented most of the religious denominations, each of which has an edifice. Besides the ward schools there is an excellent high school, and Carroll College is located here. The industrial school for boys, a state institution, also is in this city.

The streets are nearly all paved, the downtown districts with vitrified brick and other streets with concrete, top-dressed. The city owns its waterworks and furnishes an abundant and excellent supply for domestic and fire purposes. This water is taken principally from an artesian well 1500 feet deep.

Residence portions of the city are considered especially attractive for a place of this size. There are many handsome homes and the lawns are a rule are tastefully arranged and well kept.



(Photo by O'Brien)

County court house is one of city's modern public buildings

farmers are following. The Waukesha Motor Club is taking an active interest in the subject and has stimulated improvement of all the principal highways leading from the city to surrounding towns and villages. Waukesha is favorably known as a summer resort and also is

tion in a valley surrounded by hills early attracted people, and the spring water business has developed so that the product is known in most parts of the world. A few years ago there was erected on an elevation overlooking the city the Rest Haven hotel, costing \$500,000, which does a large summer business.



# Attachment Is Granted Against the B. & M. Railroad

(Continued from page one)

according to Edgar J. Rich, general solicitor of the road, today, when he was informed of the attachment granted in New York by Supreme Court Justice Giegerich on the suit brought by the estate of Mrs. Blumenthal, holder of a \$10,000 note.

The road is determined to treat all of the noteholders impartially, it was explained by Mr. Rich, and no one can gain anything through a suit. The road is not prepared to make any payments before June 2, to which date the majority of the holders of the \$27,000,000 notes agreed to extend the maturity.

Mr. Rich said that any understanding to the effect that the notes held by the minority who refused to come into the agreement of extension would be brought up if pressed was entirely erroneous. It is understood that if the judgment was secured it would not be for six months of a year and long after the time set for a readjustment of the issue, on June 2. The action is believed to have been brought by the sons of Mrs. Blumenthal as a protection to the estate, and it is said will have no effect at all on the financial situation of the road.

## WELLESLEY GIRLS HAVE VOCATIONAL GUIDE CONFERENCE

WELLESLEY, Mass.—At Wellesley College yesterday afternoon a vocational guidance conference was held by Miss Florence Jackson, head of vocational bureau of the Women's Industrial Union. Vocations for women were discussed by Miss Snow, research secretary of the New York Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations; Miss Reilly, dean of Bryn Mawr, and Mrs. Harriet Baxter Ide, Wellesley '97. Mrs. Ide will speak especially on the opportunities for social service in connection with the rural schools. In this work she has been most successful in the Vermont rural districts. Preparatory to the choosing of the Wellesley College debating team to debate with Mt. Holyoke on March 13, there will be four preliminary tryouts. The first tryout comes this afternoon. Candidates are to give a five-minute speech on any issue of the subject chosen by the Mt. Holyoke team, which is: "Resolved, That the minimum wage principle should be applied to all industries in United States."

At the midweek meeting of the Christian Association Miss Sarah Whiting, head of the physics department, will address the college on "Swimming with the Current" in College Hall chapel. Another service will be held in the village at St. Andrews church for the freshmen. Miss Grace Cole '14 will speak.

## MINE WAGE SCALE CONFERENCE IS ON

PHILADELPHIA—The operators and mine workers of the central bituminous competitive field met and organized here to arrange a new wage scale to supplant that which will expire April 1. The joint conference today takes up the miners' demands, approved by their international convention at Indianapolis, as follows: That coal be weighed before being screened and paid for on a mine-run basis; a flat increase of 5 cents a ton at the basing point; a 10 per cent increase on all auxiliary work; yardage and day labor; a uniform workday and wage scale for all classes of labor; proper readjustment of the machine preferential at the basing point; differences to be referred to the various districts affected for settlement; complete check-off for the miners' organization through the companies' office; union-made powder; Saturday half holiday and a two-year contract.

## MINNEAPOLIS HAS STATION PLANS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Utilization of the new Great Northern station and its 12 double tracks as a nucleus, and erection of a twin structure adjoining on the present site of the Great Western freight house and with a carriage concourse on First street N. is the plan proposed by City Engineer F. W. Capen for a union passenger station. How it is planned to assemble 24 double tracks for the new terminal was explained by the engineer recently before the council committee on public welfare and a delegation of business men, says the Journal.

## ANTI-SUFFRAGE LEAGUE FORMED

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Officers elected at the meeting held at the home of Mrs. U. O. Proctor here yesterday afternoon to form an anti-suffrage league include Mrs. J. O. Proctor, president; Mrs. William H. Jordan, vice-president; Mrs. J. W. C. Downs, secretary; Miss Mary Babson, treasurer.

On the executive board are Mrs. John S. Stanley, Mrs. Howard Steele, Mrs. George O. Stacey, Mrs. F. A. Docherty, Mrs. Clara Friend, Miss Amanda S. Davis, Mrs. Carleton H. Parsons and Mrs. George H. Newell.

## EAST BRIDGEWATER

East Bridgewater grange is making plans for a masquerade to be held in the town hall March 6.

## CARVER

Indications point to the largest tax rate the town has had.

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

### STONEHAM

Christian Herbolzheimer of Reading district deputy, assisted by a suite of officers of Crystal Lodge of Wakefield, installed the officers for Fells lodge, A. O. U. W., last night.

The veteran association of company H, sixth regiment, U. S. V., has elected James McGovern as president, Claude E. Patch as secretary and treasurer, and Capt. W. E. Sweetser as historian.

### MELROSE

Members of the Melrose Woman's Club were guests of the Old and New Club of Malden at the Center Methodist church, Malden, yesterday afternoon.

The Ben Greet Players are to give a program in Memorial hall this evening under the auspices of the Men's Club of the First Congregational church. They will give "The Merchant of Venice."

### DEDHAM

Frederic C. Cobb, Harry I. Cummings and Arnold Scott are candidates for moderator at the coming town election. The Woman's Alliance met in the Unitarian vestry Tuesday afternoon. The Rev. Carl G. Horst gave an address upon "How They Do Things in Germany."

### QUINCY

The Bethany Woman's Union holds a meeting in the chapel of the Bethany Congregational church this afternoon. The Rev. B. A. Willmott will deliver an address. A discussion will follow.

The Woman's Alliance of the Wollaston Unitarian church holds a meeting in the church this afternoon. The Rev. Charles E. Park of Boston will speak.

### MALDEN

Options have been given county officials on several lots of land centrally located, following the introduction in the Legislature of a bill by Representative Benjamin S. Haines of Medford for the erection of a court building in this city.

The Gamma Sigma fraternity have removed its quarters from the Pratt building to the Hall building.

### ARLINGTON

The bi-monthly meeting of Longfellow chapter, No. 117, Order of the Eastern Star, takes place this evening in Grand Army hall.

The monthly communication of Menotomy Royal Arch chapter will be held in Masonic hall next Tuesday evening.

### WEBSTER

There will be a concert Feb. 26, in the parish house of the Congregational church, by "Ye Old Folks Concert Company."

The number of books in the Webster public library Jan. 1, 1914, was 10,359.

### ABINGTON

The Y. M. C. A. has elected General Secretary H. C. Dudley, Frank Merrill, Chauncey Wales, Leland Hayden, Carl Sprague, George Turner, John Wallace, Vernon Peterson and Harvey Chamberlain delegates to the state convention of the boys' department at Lawrence, Feb. 18-20.

### WINTHROP

Deane Winthrop chapter, D. A. R., will give a patriotic entertainment at the Deane Winthrop house this afternoon, with Mrs. Ida M. Whitman, Mrs. Maud R. Wyman and Mrs. Carrie L. Nesmith as hostesses.

### SOMERVILLE

Members of the Winter Hill Baptist church are preparing for the presentation of a dramatic entertainment in the near future. Mrs. Emma Prichard Hadley is doing the coaching.

### MARLBORO

Societe Laurier will hold a party in their hall Feb. 24. The annual dinner of the Highland City Provincial Club will be held Feb. 17.

### LEXINGTON

The Rev. George Edward Martin, D.D., pastor, ends his present series of lectures tonight in the chapel of the Hancock Congregational church.

### AVON

Leon Parkinson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Parkinson of Main street, has been awarded a scholarship in the New England Conservatory of Music.

### WEST ROXBURY

"America, the World's Peacemaker" will be the subject of Dr. Thomas E. Green's lecture at the ladies' night of the Highland Club tonight.

### WEST BRIDGEWATER

The regular meeting of the Brotherhood of the Baptist church will be held Monday at the church. There will be a dinner followed by an entertainment.

### CONCORD

Frank Pierce has been installed as collector of Muskequid council, Royal Arcanum, for the twenty-sixth consecutive time.

### HANSON

At the annual meeting of the Ladies Aid Society of the Congregational church, Mrs. Eliza A. Hill was made president.

### REVERE

The monthly meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held in the vestry of the Unitarian church this afternoon.

### BROOKLINE

Charles K. Bolton is the speaker at the regular meeting of Isaac Gardner chapter, D. R., being held today at the home of Mrs. Robert T. Swan, 1015 Beacon street, his subject being "The New History in Its Relation to the Family History."

A musical, for the benefit of the South End music school will be held at the home of Mrs. William F. Boos, Windsor road, today.

Under the auspices of the Brookline branch of the Florence Crittenton circle a concert was given at the Copley Plaza hotel last night for the benefit of the work of the national organization. Mrs. Jean Titcher Forbes, soprano; Clarence H. Wilson, bass soloist; Minnie Little Longley and Mrs. Maude Partridge Lane, pianists; Mrs. Walter V. Farmer, reader, and Mrs. Susan Gertrude Conner, violinist; Mrs. George Prey Lasalle, cellist, and Mrs. Longley in trio were the artists of the evening.

Feb. 25 is the date set for the next meeting of the Board of Trade. Citizens interested in the work of the Brookline Friendly Society have called a meeting to be held in the Church of Our Saviour parish house, Longwood, tonight, to discuss ways and means of continuing the boys' club work.

### READING

A lecture on coal and how it is mined will be given by Prof. J. S. Bartlett of Scranton, Pa., at tonight's meeting of Reading grange. Plans will also be made for a debate between members of the Reading and North Reading granges on Feb. 18.

Lincoln day will be celebrated tomorrow evening by Gen. J. F. Reynolds camp, S. of V. Walter S. Parker, chairman of the school committee, will give an address on Lincoln. Members of the S. of V. auxiliary, W. R. C. and Veteran post, G. A. R., will attend.

### CHELSEA

The second in the series of entertainments for the benefit of the fund for the rooms of the high school will be given in the school hall this evening.

Edward S. Cogswell, secretary of the state retirement board, will address the Teachers Club on "The Retirement Fund" at high school hall this afternoon.

Mystic lodge, I. O. O. F., will confer the first degree on candidates of Wimsimmet and Everett lodges at Everett this evening.

### WHITMAN

The annual town meeting this year will be held Monday, March 2.

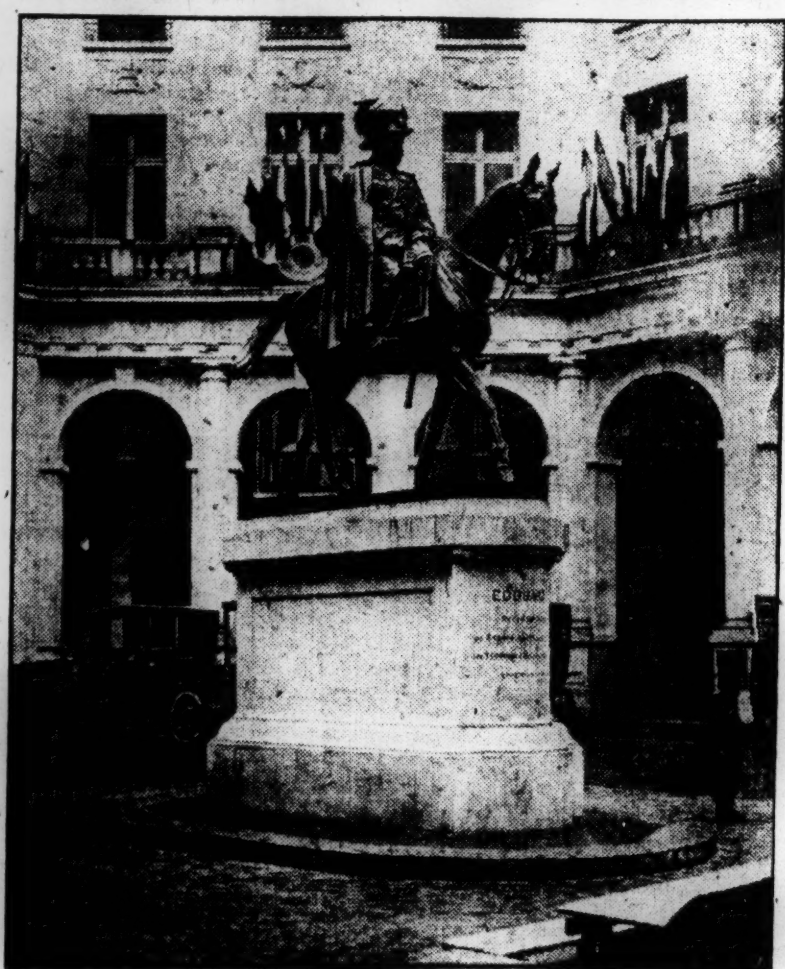
President Burton of Smith College, who was to have given an address before the Woman's Club on Friday Feb. 27, has cancelled the engagement.

A farewell reception will be given Sub-Master Arthur J. Ganley at the high school by the pupils on Friday evening.

### EAST DEDHAM

The Mill Village Old Home Association observed its third anniversary at Hirsch hall last night. A dinner was served, and a musical and literary program was given. An address was also made by Judge F. D. Ely.

## MEMORIAL TO BRITISH RULER RECENTLY UNVEILED AT PARIS



(Copyright by Topical)  
Statue of King Edward VII. in Rue Edouard VII.

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France—The ceremony of the unveiling of the equestrian statue of King Edward was attended by representatives of the embassies in Paris, as well as by members of the English colony. Besides these official representatives, there were also a number of French people, attracted partly through curiosity, and partly because of a remembrance of the popularity which King Edward enjoyed in Paris. After the statue had been unveiled, M. Oudin of the Paris municipal council, paid a tribute to the English monarch. King Edward, he said, had brought his influence largely to bear on the drawing together of England and France. He had been the friend of Paris, as well as of France, and it was but fitting that a statue should be erected to "Le plus Parisien des Rois."

### WAKEFIELD

Quannapowitt council, Royal Arcanum, has elected: Regent, J. W. Derick; vice-regent, C. E. Carlson; orator, J. J. Foley; past regent, I. M. Berg; secretary, Albert D. Oxley; collector, Andrew G. Anderson; treasurer, Willis S. Mason; chaplain, C. F. Derick; guide, Oscar Anderson; warden, William J. Taggart; sentinel, William E. Oxley; trustees, E. A. MacDuffee, J. W. Farwell, J. L. Woodburn.

Another social in aid of its charity fund will be given by the 1905 Club at the home of Mrs. Alice D. Potter, Thursday afternoon.

Theodore Eaton has been chosen as one of the alumni speakers for the public debate on the high school site question, to be held in the town hall, Feb. 27.

Elliot Zwicker has been named as the first student manager of athletics in the high school.

### LYNNFIELD

The children of the South Lynnfield school netted \$45 from their recent entertainment, "Alice in Wonderland," and it will be added to the fund which they are raising to buy a piano for the school.

Voters of precinct 2 will hold a district caucus this evening to nominate candidates for the town election. Selectman E. M. Frazier and former Selectman Daniel G. Harvey are candidates for selectman from South Lynnfield, and Harry Moulton is out for the park commission.

### EVERETT

At the Board of Trade meeting last evening President Nelson P. Brown announced the appointment of committees for the year.

The annual dinner of the Teachers Club will be held this evening in the high school hall.

City Engineer Christopher W. Harrison has compiled a list of buildings in the city. There are 70 factories and 5450 dwelling houses, an increase of 10 per cent in the latter and 18 per cent in the former during the past 18 months.

### MEDFORD

The annual dancing party of Middlesex chapter of the Eastern Star took place last evening in Lawrence hall of the armory building.

The annual dinner and reunion of the Medford Club will be held tonight at the clubhouse. The Board of Trade meeting has been postponed until Friday evening.

Promotions in the fire department are expected to be made by Mayor Charles S. Taylor within a few days.

### JAMAICA PLAIN

The February meeting of the Bowditch-Atagassiz Home and School Association will be held tonight, when Stacey B. Southworth, of the Boston Latin school, will give a talk on Abraham Lincoln, and S. S. Marison will tell of his personal contact with Lincoln during the civil war. Patriotic music and quotations will complete the program.

### MIDDLEBORO

Nemasket chapter, D. A. R., will hold a colonial party Monday afternoon at the Unitarian church.

## GIFTS OF STOCK PERKINS PLAN OF PROFIT SHARING

At the National Retail Dry Goods Association Dinner He Urges Business Rewards Through Interest in Concern

## BONUS IS OPPOSED

NEW YORK—George W. Perkins, at the third annual dinner of the National Retail Dry Goods Association Tuesday night at the Hotel Astor opposed the plan of giving bonuses to employees. He declared he believed that this practice widened rather than narrowed the breach between employer and employee. He favored a method of profit-sharing whereby the employee's part of the profits might be held in the business "for a reasonable time."

Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, who has been interested in the movement to unionize the girl employees of local dry goods stores, gave her views on their demands and purposes.

Arthur Letts of Los Angeles, head of two large dry goods houses on the Pacific coast, said that minimum wage laws and standardized hours for dry goods employees should not be opposed by dry goods store proprietors, since they fell on all employers alike and could be made fixed charges to be paid by the public.

Donald Dey of Syracuse, presided at the dinner. With him at the speaker's table sat Abram L. Elkus, recently counsel for the New York state factory investigating commission; Louis Gimble, Samuel J. Bloomingdale, Correction Commissioner Katharine B. Davis, Mrs. John Purroy Mitchell, Hamilton Holt, Charles H. Strong, Jr., F. Colburn Pinkham, George H. O'Connor, F. O. Lindquist, and Mrs. O. H. Belmont.

Mr. Perkins said: "Almost all profit-sharing plans have divided profits with employees on a cash basis and turned the money over to the employees every so often, usually at the end of the year. The result has been that if a man receiving \$1000 a year as salary received \$200 at the end of the year from a profit-sharing plan he promptly raised his living expenses from a \$1000 basis to a \$1200 basis, and the extra \$200 meant nothing to him so far as increasing his activity or heightening his intellectual efforts in the business were concerned. Then if a period came along when business was dull or poor, and he did not get the extra \$200, he would find fault with the owners of the business and be inclined to lose interest in his work."

Mr. Perkins said that "any partnership that divided profits and withdrew them in cash at the end of every year could not last very long." He pictured any proper profit sharing scheme as a vast partnership. Most employees, he said, would either spend their cash profits or invest them in another business, when they had no knowledge on which to base other investments, and with the detrimental result that their interest was distracted from the business which had yielded them the profits.

When the profits were held for the employee and invested for him in the business in the shape of participation certificates he had a definite goal to work for, since with an interest in the business all earnings over fixed charges and owner's profits contributed to his own profit, Mr. Perkins said.

## ART

Miniatures painted by Miss Sally Cross are being exhibited at the artist's studio, 402 Fenway Studios, today and tomorrow before she takes them on to be exhibited in New York. The miniatures have just been brought from an exhibition in the Toledo Museum, Ohio.

Miss Cross is not only a painter of likeness but an interpreter of character. Although she is best known as a miniature artist she executes in oils and the large picture now hanging in her studio entitled "The Doll Dressmaker" shows her as an oil painter of skill.

The painting, though for the most part in light tones, contains that problem so interesting to the artist of painting black against black, in the black dress of the model against the high-backed black chair.

The miniatures shown by Miss Cross are delicately drawn and tinted. Much of the beauty in the miniatures is gained by the skillful and sometimes striking arrangement of color in the background. Miss Cross has joined the Boston Artists' Guild and is enthusiastic in her ideals of what it is to accomplish.

Summer work done by students of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts School will be placed on exhibition in the trustees' room of the museum next Saturday for two weeks. The collection will include sketches, large and small, and oil paintings.

Three paintings have recently been hung in the museum, which were received as bequests from Dr. Arthur T. Cabot, "A Flight of Ducks," by F. W. Benson, hung in the first modern room, a "Decorative Head," also by Mr. Benson, hung in the second modern room, and Dodge MacKnight's "Snow on the Cape," in the picture corridor. Jeff Leempe's "La Lettre," which has been lent to the museum by Dr. William S. Bigelow, has been hung in the second modern room.

## PLAYHOUSE NEWS

### FORBES-ROBERTSON AS OTHELLO

Shubert theater—Shakespeare's "Othello." Only appearance of Forbes-Robertson as the Moor, in this city.

Duke of Venice. . . . . Montague Rutherford  
Brabantio. . . . . Sam T. Pearce  
A Senator. . . . . Grendon Bentley  
Lodovico. . . . . Robert Atkins  
Othello. . . . . J. Forbes-Robertson  
Cassio. . . . . Alex. Scott-Gatty  
Iago. . . . . S. A. Cookson  
Roderigo. . . . . George Hayes  
Montano. . . . . Walter Ringham  
Desdemona. . . . . Gertrude Elliott  
Emilia. . . . . Adeline Bourne  
Bianca. . . . . Maud Buchanan

That Sir Johnston had made his final appearance in "Othello" for the season in New York a month ago, was widely heralded. He is temperamentally and physically unsuited to the role, as no one knows better than himself. Yet when the extra work was added to his engagement at the Shubert he amiably allowed himself to be persuaded into giving a single performance.

The results last evening could have easily been foreseen by sympathetic admirers of his fine acting of roles calling for refined pathos, civilized human impulses and even spiritual aspiration.

Even the devoted William Winter admits coming away from a performance of "Othello" with a sense of mingled horror and disgust.

This revulsion of feeling is due to the failure of this play to create the true effect of tragedy, which is the dissolution of a human being's happiness under the corroding of baser traits of his own character. The effect of tragedy, as we accept tragedy today, is pity, not horror. We do not go to the playhouse as to a shambles, as did the groundlings of Shakespeare's day.

Forbes-Robertson is an intellectualist, and appears to best advantage in intellectual roles. Othello does not think; he merely feels. He is a paragon of animals, a semisavage with a veneer of Venetian culture. He is noble in his simple way, a doughty warrior, a man of abounding vitality, even though already "declining into the vale of years."

Forbes-Robertson's Othello is inevitably a man of years, physically frail and intellectual, thus being personally miscast to start with. He can project nobility, gentleness, distinction and he is a master of vocal expression; thus he was a stately figure in the first two acts, nobly simple and golden of voice in his defense before the senate, and melting in his tender affection for Desdemona.

Where he has merely to dominate the stage with authority, as in the Cyprus scenes, the actor was superb, too, and

his dismissal of Cassio was noble in its soldierly grief. He finely proportioned his scenes in the first two acts, as is his wont, and his artistic reticence showed in his avoidance of clap-trap climatic effects.

But after the first two acts, which are grateful to his individuality and style, Forbes-Robertson was outside the role. One beautiful stroke he made when he showed his self-disgust in asking Iago to set Emilia to spy upon Desdemona. The rest was will-power with which the actor strove to replace the needed physical vitality of expression.

Mr. Cookson is miscast as Iago, but worked faithfully at a role that must be played superbly or it is nothing. Miss Elliott was an acceptable Desdemona, and Mr. Scott-Gatty pleased with his wholesome humor, though this quality is of the actor and not in the role. Mr. Rutherford was a simple, dignified duke, and Ian Robertson a good Brabantio. The special scenery for this play was used, though it had to be recalled from Montreal, it is said.

### MR. SPEIGHT'S RECITAL

Characters in "David Copperfield" were convincingly impersonated by Frank Speaight, the English interpreter of Dickens, at Steinert hall last evening.

From Mr. Speaight, of the old boat house on Yarmouth Sands, to David Copperfield who more resembles the young man of today, the characters were portrayed with the humor and pathos peculiarly Dickensian.

Mr. Speaight's short explanation that the only characters really taken from life were Mr. and Mrs. Micawber, and that the others are made up of a combination of characteristics from many individuals to make them more interesting, as the daughter of Charles Dickens said, is sufficient excuse for the seemingly exaggerated portrayal of individuals found in Dickens' novels.

The arrangement of "David Copperfield" used by Mr. Speaight is the identical version, it is said, used by Dickens himself in his public appearances in England and America. The six chapters given include a comprehensive outline of the complete novel and finished characterizations. Part two of the recital in which Mr. Speaight learns of the flight of Little Emly was the most moving impersonation of the entire arrangement. In chapter six, however, the storm and the wreck off Yarmouth formed a strong dramatic scene of narrative description. The next recital will be "Nicholas Nickleby" this evening.

## NEW YORK STATE DEMOCRATS PUSH REORGANIZATION

NEW YORK—Reorganization of the state Democratic party along lines discussed at a conference at Washington between President Wilson, Governor Glynn and William F. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic national committee, will begin within a week, according to the leaders, who are to issue a call for a meeting of the state committee at once. Mr. McCombs, representing the national administration; William Church Osborn, representing the Democratic state committee; and Governor Glynn are to have active charge of the plans. The first step is to be the election of Mr. Osborn as chairman of the state committee, in place of George M. Palmer, the present chairman.

Governor Glynn at Albany Sunday night declared his independence of Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany hall, and several anti-Tammany appointments are now expected. Governor Glynn said he did not want it thought that he desired to be the state leader of the party in the sense of "actual working leadership in the mechanics of politics," but that he did want to have a part in the leadership of ideas.

The plans as figured out at present do not touch upon the reorganization concerned and Charles F. Murphy is expected to offer no opposition to the plans to reorganize the state democracy.

### CONNECTICUT LIBRARY OPENED

HARTFORD, Conn.—The state library building, on Capitol hill, costing \$1,655,000, and in which is the state memorial hall and chambers of the supreme court, was handed over to the state library committee Tuesday and accepted by Governor Baldwin.

### WISCONSIN TO HAVE NEW INTERURBAN RAILWAY LINE

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—First interurban project to reach the construction stage in Wisconsin since the passage of the public utilities act in 1907, has let a building contract to the Rault Company, Milwaukee, says the Journal. The company is the Badger Railway & Light Company, which has obtained the right-of-way for a line from Lake Geneva to Whitewater and Janesville, traversing Walworth county diagonally from south east to northwest. The distance from Lake Geneva to Whitewater, the section let recently, is 22 miles, and from Whitewater to Jefferson 13 miles, giving the road a total mileage of 35 miles.

Its charter authorizes it to carry freight, express and mails in addition to passengers and its franchise through

## SHIP CONTRACT AT NAVY YARD TO GIVE JOBS TO 3500 MEN

New Work Just Awarded Will Also Increase Efficiency by Adding Facilities

Information that the government supply ship contract has been awarded to the Charlestown navy yard was received by Mayor Curley and made known yesterday. The contract will amount to \$1,300,000 and will furnish permanent employment to 3500 men, two thirds of whom are now idle. The navy yard will be fully equipped for building new ships and be placed in a position to compete with other yards.

The ways and cranes which it will be necessary to install will place the Charlestown yard on a firm basis, equipping it for construction work, so that there will be no laying off of men after each job.

The mayor is also working to have a reasonable proportion of the ships making Boston a terminus buy their provisions through local markets. According to the mayor, if a Boston merchant wishes to sell to the ship he must do so from the other side, as no provisions or supplies are now taken on in this country.

### LEHIGH MAN ACCUSED

TRENTON, N. J.—The federal grand jury indicted on Tuesday Morris Rutherford of Warwick, N. Y., general manager of the Lehigh & Hudson River Railway Company, on a charge of receiving concessions from the Pennsylvania railroad. The first named railroad company also was indicted.



# Biennial Elections In This State Advocated at Hearing

(Continued from page one)

pense to the cities and towns of this annual election is enormous. If that expense was eliminated every year there would be that saving. I think that when Governor Walsh speaks of a sum amounting to \$750,000 he does not over-estimate the case.

"When I was a member of this committee 20 years ago the question was a real one. I believe the time is coming when the constitution must be changed in this particular."

Judge Corbett said that in the election of county officers the term had been extended from three to five years in most cases, showing that the general tendency is for longer terms of office.

Judge Corbett said he preferred to have the biennial elections take place at the same time as the congressional elections.

Under the plan of biennial elections proposed by both, it is claimed that there would be a greater saving to the state in expense of elections and public officials would have more time to devote to their official business.

The point of view of many of those who favor biennial elections is given in the Governor's remarks on the subject in his inaugural message as follows:

"Every other state has done away with annual elections. The adoption of the direct primary law has increased the amount of time required for political campaigning to approximately four months, with the result that we have altogether too much electioneering. Moreover, annual elections are an exceedingly great burden to the man of limited financial means whose public service the people may desire. The consumption of so much time, the great personal expense and the loss of income will inevitably keep this class of deserving and able men from the public service. The adoption of biennial elections would mean a saving of almost three quarters of a million dollars every other year to the candidates, the municipalities and the state government, all of whom bear the expenses of elections."

"But more serious reasons lead me to urge most forcibly this change. Annual elections tremendously cripple the public service. The state government no sooner organizes for the year's work than there is started an immediate agitation of the political possibilities of various candidates for the late summer primary and fall election. The public official's attention is distracted. The atmosphere surrounding the departments of the state government becomes noticeably political rather than business, with the result that altogether too much consideration is given to future political contests and too little to thoughtful, dispassionate and nonpartisan discussion of pending public questions. We need more attention to the state's business and less to politics."

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## POSTAL OFFICIAL EXPECTED HERE TO ADVISE REVISIONS

Federal Salary Superintendent Will Aid Local Reorganization on the Two Division Plan

To confer with Edward C. Mansfield, postmaster in the Boston postal district, John C. Koons, superintendent of the division of allowances and salaries, will come here this afternoon from Washington. The two division plan, it is understood, will be adopted in the reorganization. This contemplates the consolidation of the various departments in the Boston district into mail and financial sections.

Numerous changes, it is expected, will be made in the supervisory force, and possibly increases or reductions in many salaries. What salaries were increased or reduced, Mr. Mansfield said, would be made public as soon as he had worked the matter out with Mr. Koons and had reported to the department at Washington.

Regarding his coming, Postmaster Mansfield said: "Upon my recent visit to Washington, arrangements were made with the first assistant postmaster-general to have Mr. Koons come to Boston and go over with me the details for the reorganization of the Boston post-office on the two-division plan. In such a large office as Boston the new plans involve certain important changes in the method of transacting business, and I felt that Mr. Koons, who is one of the ablest postoffice officials in the country, could be of great assistance to me in planning for the proposed reorganization."

## SCITUATE AND TAUNTON CANAL IS ADVOCATED

Legislative Committee on Harbors Hears Arguments for a Survey for New Waterway

A canal project from Taunton through the headwaters of the Taunton river and North river with an outlet at Scituate harbor together with a branch canal to Brockton was discussed before the committee on harbors and public lands at the State House today. Senators Clark of Brockton and Burbank of East Bridgewater had resolved calling for \$10,000 and \$5,000 respectively for a survey and estimate of cost of construction. They joined forces today with a delegation from the towns through which the proposed canal would pass and the members of the Legislature from that section.

Senator Clark quoted the state harbor and land commission in favor of the plan as he had urged in annual sessions, possibly completing the work from Taunton to Prattville in Bridgewater the first year.

Former Senator Roland M. Keith of Bridgewater said a case was pending to compel the opening of a dam in the river that would allow barges to get up Taunton river to Prattville. This canal would give Brockton and other towns water communication.

## MASONRY URGED TO AID MOVE FOR UNIVERSAL PEACE

General Lafayette's sword, which was given to James Davenport, one of the early masters of Union lodge in Dorchester, was exhibited last night at the Lincoln dinner of the lodge in the Masonic quarters at Uphams Corner. Dr. Samuel Crowell, past master of Union lodge, told how Sergeant Davenport and General Lafayette both as Masons became associated while serving on the military staff of Gen. George Washington during the revolution. A photograph of the sword was presented to the lodge by Dr. Crowell.

The special guest was Melvin M. Johnson, grand master of the grand lodge of Massachusetts, who spoke on Masonic matters in general and emphasized the opportunity the fraternity had for forwarding the movement of universal peace.

## MR. FRICK SELLS HOTEL SITE

PITTSBURGH—Henry C. Frick has sold for approximately \$2,000,000 a part of his real estate holdings in Fifth avenue to James H. Park, Grant McCargo and C. H. Blanchard, who will erect the William Penn hotel, to cost \$3,000,000.

## WESTBROOK, ME., TO CELEBRATE WESTBROOK, ME.—This city will celebrate its centennial the week of June 7. It will also be known as Old Home Week. This was decided at a dinner of business men last night.

## CITY HAS RESEARCH OFFER

MINNEAPOLIS—The services of F. S. Staley, director of the bureau of municipal research of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association have been formally offered to the city council in a communication from the research committee, says the Journal.

## RAISE IN RATES OPPOSED

Cement manufacturers Tuesday protested to the interstate commerce commission on the 5 per cent increase in freight rates proposed by the eastern railroads.

## CHILD WELFARE TOLD IN BUREAU'S ANNUAL REPORT

Julia C. Lathrop, Chief, Makes First Yearly-Summing Up of Work Accomplished by Division of Labor Department

\$164,640 IS ASKED

WASHINGTON—To further its scope and efficiency, Julia C. Lathrop, chief of the children's bureau in its first annual report to the secretary of labor, asks that her staff of assistants be increased from 15 to 76 and that an appropriation of \$164,640 be made for salaries and expenses. The needs for the future are given to explain why the bureau asks for so many more on its staff and for its correspondingly increased appropriation. The appropriation last year was \$25,640.

Chief Lathrop says the work for the first year was largely exploratory in character. She says that "when measured by the preliminary surveys now under way, it is apparent that what has been done this year scarcely affords a basis for the work which is imminent; still less does it afford the basis for an adequate conception of the more distant constructive studies of the bureau. Nevertheless, the year's work justifies the presentation of certain immediate needs and the request for a considerable enlargement of appropriation."

The chief says that more assistants and money are needed to press inquiry into extension of child labor investigations, to get more complete information regarding mothers' pensions, to prosecute a comprehensive inquiry into the juvenile courts of the country, to study legislation affecting children, to add to the library of the bureau, to add to its store of current information, to equip the bureau with the means to purchase manuscripts and to employ specialists and finally empower it to pursue its inquiries regarding every possible aspect of child welfare.

Chief Lathrop includes in the appropriation of \$164,640 which he asks, \$58,000 to cover traveling expenses and subsistence of members of the staff when their work takes them away from Washington, to hire interpreters, to pay for the services of specialists from time to time, and to develop the bureau's working library.

Chief Lathrop says that there were 31,220,361 children in the continental United States according to the census of 1910.

The chief says the bureau will depend much on the cooperation it secures from the women's clubs in the different states. She says the plan of the bureau is to depend upon these different clubs to do much of the work of actual investigation along the different lines which the bureau shall indicate.

The report in telling of what has been accomplished says:

A widely distributed correspondence of the most varied character began upon the announcement of the creation of the bureau. A large part of this correspondence has been a direct appeal for information on subjects falling within the scope of the bureau—child labor, juvenile courts, child-welfare exhibits, mothers' pensions, children's contests, institutions for children, and the like. It has not, of course, been possible during this first year to issue publications covering all requests for information, even where it is evidently the bureau's function to do so, but the aim of the bureau has been in every case to place at the service of the correspondents the best information now available on the subject in

which they are interested, or references to the best sources.

The demands of the correspondence have necessitated the compiling by the librarian of provisional lists of institutions to meet special requests, of brief lists of authorities on special subjects, and so on.

"On the subject of child labor, perhaps the most conspicuous of all the topics which the children's bureau was to study, elaborate inquiries could not be undertaken immediately, because of insufficient funds. In any case it was believed that, before another government inquiry along these lines was undertaken, the results of the exhaustive investigation of the condition of woman and child wage earners, which has recently been completed by the bureau of labor statistics at a cost of ten times the entire appropriation of the children's bureau, should be studied, digested, and popularized."

"It is generally recognized, however, that one of the important subjects with which the children's bureau has to deal is that of the relation of the child to industry. The importance of studying thoroughly the subject of child labor is generally recognized, but the duties outlined for the children's bureau in this direction are much broader than would be implied by the expression 'child labor,' for the bureau is confronted by the entire problem of the transition of the child from economic dependence to economic independence. It is not merely a question of the age at which children do or should make this transition, or of the number of hours which they work or should be allowed to work after having made it, but it is a question involving the entire relation of the child to his industrial equipment for adult life. Perhaps no problems of child life are more important than those furnished by this transition from childhood to a useful occupation. Hence the bureau cannot in this connection evade the problems of industrial and vocational training."

"The inequality of operation of the juvenile court laws in this country has been thus far ignored in the discussion of juvenile courts. A small group of the most conspicuous courts and those best equipped have been studied and their methods admired or criticized, but there has been little attempt to show the lack of provision for carrying out the laws which have been enacted and the undue confidence which has been placed in the bare existence of the laws, regardless of the fact that their true working inevitably presupposed costly nonpayment equipment; that is, judges and probation officers who are specially qualified, money at command for certain cases, and institutions for temporary or permanent care and teaching."

## MAYOR HEARS PLEA OF NAVAL BRIGADE

Capt. D. M. Goodridge and staff in full uniform called on Mayor Curley this afternoon to seek his aid in obtaining permanent quarters for the naval brigade. The mayor regretfully declined, he said, in view of the ultimate expense that the building would put upon the city. He said he would make a note of the request, however, and see what could be done in the future, with the North End paving ground as a possible site for the proposed structure.

## WRITERS TO HEAR MRS. PARK

Mrs. Maud Wood Park will speak informally at the first meeting of the Writers' Group to be held tomorrow afternoon under the auspices of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth avenue.

## W. C. T. U. TO HAVE CIVIC BOARD

At today's meeting of the W. C. T. U. at the home of Miss S. D. Newton, 18 Aspinwall avenue, it is hoped to complete the appointment of the proposed civic improvement committee planned some weeks ago. A public meeting will be held Feb. 24.

## WESTERN STATES URGED TO CONFERENCE ON RECLAMATION

Secretary Lane Advises Governors to Take Up Irrigation Development as Public Policy — Cooperation and Establishment of Uniform Practice Said to Be Need

WASHINGTON—Secretary Lane of the interior department has sent letters to Governors of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, proposing a conference in the near future on the general situation in the West with regard to irrigation development. In his letter the secretary referred particularly to projects that have been started by the states under the so-called Carey act, and also projects which have been entirely in private hands.

The secretary, after commenting on the apparent unsatisfactory financial returns from the great majority of these projects to stockholders and promoters, said:

"It appears, therefore, that no further large development now can be expected unless it is either by the use of public funds, state or national, upon which no profit or interest is required, or by the use of funds procured by taxation, as in the case of irrigation districts, and where also the question of profit and interest on the works themselves is secondary to the gain which comes to the whole community through the increased land values and the productivity of the soil. "The above statements cover in a

## SHIP CONTRACT IS AWAITED BY THE NAVY YARD

Award Not Made Yet but Secretary Daniels Is Expected to Grant Building of Supply Boat to Boston Late Today

VESUVIUS SENT HERE

WASHINGTON—Secretary of the Navy Daniels says he will sign the contract for construction of the \$1,000,000 supply ship late today. It is expected that Boston navy yard will get the contract but he has given no assurances of it. The press dispatches from Boston quoting Mayor Curley as saying the secretary had told him Boston would get the work are denied at the navy office.

Representative Ernest W. Roberts presented to Mr. Daniels a communication from the Build-a-Ship-in-Boston conference containing signed statements from authorized representatives of the 34 trades affected in the Boston yard, expressing confidence in the officers of the yard and agreeing to work under the piece-work or contract system that prevails in the Brooklyn yard, if the Boston yard is awarded the contract. Mr. Roberts also presented a statement from Boston employees that 50 mechanics were about to leave for the New York navy yard where they have so much work that they need extra help for 60 days.

Secretary Daniels ordered the steamer Vesuvius to the Boston yard for docking and overhauling, and expresses the hope that this work will help relieve labor conditions there.

## FARM PRODUCE TO BE DELIVERED TO CITY BY TROLLEYS

Philadelphia Public Works Department Has Plan to Reduce Cost This Summer in That City

PHILADELPHIA—Next summer's products of farms within a radius of many miles of the city will be brought by trolley freight to the several old established markets and to a new market soon to be constructed at a location to be announced in a few days, says the North American.

This announcement of plans for reducing the cost of living has been made by Director Cooke of the department of public works.

More than a year ago the director, at the request of Mayor Blankenburg, assumed the task of bringing the farmer and the city consumer into closer trade relations, so as to eliminate the great waste and attendant expense of rehandling farm products many times before they reach the consumer.

The establishment of farmers' curb markets was one of the projects adopted for a solution of the problem. A bill permitting them was drafted and sent to councils, where it is still in committee. The other important feature of the program of greater efficiency in the marketing of farm products was the utilization of trolley freights for the longer hauls to market.

## IDAHO'S OUTPUT OF METAL SHOWS LARGE INCREASE

WASHINGTON—In 1913 the metal output of Idaho was so much increased that the total value exceeded that of the record year, 1906, according to preliminary estimates of C. N. Gerry of the United States geological survey. The value of the gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc mine production was over \$23,500,000, an increase of over \$2,000,000, or nearly 10 per cent. Record productions were made in silver, lead and zinc; and substantial increases were made in output of all metals but gold, which remained close to the yield of 1912, the figures for 1913 being \$1,373,000.

The mine yield of silver output increased 20 per cent, from \$2,947,745 ounces in 1912 to about 9,970,000 ounces in 1913, a large increase even over the previous record output of 1906.

The copper output from Idaho mines increased from 7,492,152 pounds in 1912 to about 9,312,000 pounds in 1913, an increase of over 24 per cent. The lead mine production increased from 284,000 pounds in 1912 to nearly 311,000 pounds in 1913, or over 9 per cent. At the average price for 1913, this total was valued at more than \$13,500,000.

## RAILWAY TO ENLARGE YARDS

MINNEAPOLIS—The Minneapolis Eastern Railway Company has bought half a block of land in the heart of the flour milling district for \$100,000. The land will be used to enlarge the yards of the company, says the Journal.

## TUFTS CLUBS GIVE CONCERT

MEDFORD, Mass.—The first of the two annual mid-year concerts of the Tufts College Glee and Mandolin clubs was held here last night in Goddard chapel. At the close of the concert Delta Tau held its annual assembly

## "CHINESE LANTERN" RADCLIFFE PLAY CAST IS CHOSEN

Miss Louise Burleigh '12, Who Has Been With Boston Children's Players, to Have Lead

Selection of the cast for the Ilder Club play to be presented at Radcliffe College Feb. 27 and 28 has been made. The play, "The Chinese Lantern," is by Lawrence Housman and will be given, it is said, for the first time in America. It is a fantasy in three acts.

The players include Miss Louise Burleigh '12, who has been playing in Boston this winter with the children's players. The others are: Dorothy Williams '15, Eunice Allen '16, Frederica Gilbert '14, Mary Morriss '16, Jean Key '15, Caroline Church '15, Katharine Dummer '14, Dorothy Tewksbury '14, Charlotte Porter '14, Betty Sabin '17, Ethel Bordeau '14.

The management is: Frederica Gilbert, general manager; Ann Van Ness '14, stage manager; Jessie MacDonald '15, assistant; Ella Andrews '14, Pauline Woodworth '16, Margaret Cooper '17, costume; Clara Crane '14, Alice Bryant '17, Betty Wier '16, properties; Frances Brooks '14, Elizabeth Burrage '16, Margaret Miller '17, Mary Ives '17, business; Clara Gillis '16, prompter; Helen Gustin '14, head usher.

New senior members have been elected to the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Radcliffe, known as the Iota chapter, as follows: Charlotte Wadleigh, Clara Crane, Hazel Cushing, Elizabeth Harris and Frances Brooks. The chapter was first established last week when President Briggs appointed the first 10 members from the senior class. These have now elected the above seniors, and as soon as the mid-year grades are in will elect five juniors, making a total of 20 members. Each year 10 seniors and five juniors will be added. In addition, all those who have taken their degree summa cum laude from Radcliffe become members.

## MEXICAN GUNBOAT AT NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS—The Mexican gunboat Zaragoza arrived here today, supposedly after a cargo of arms for Sr. Huerta's army and was not recognized officially. As she passed up the Mississippi, past Jackson barracks, the Zaragoza fired a salute of 21 guns and her band played.

The soldiers at the barracks failed to return the salute or take any notice of the Mexican craft. The port authorities telegraphed to Washington to know what to do with a warship of an unrecognized power, but received no reply before the Zaragoza anchored.

## GRADUATES VOTE SIMPLE CLOTHES

WICHITA, Kan.—The boys of the senior class at the high school have decided to graduate in simple but uniform clothes of blue or black, says the Eagle. The girls have voted to wear dresses that cost no more than \$5, exclusive of the cost of making. The girls have also decided to use their graduation dresses for the baccalaureate sermon.

## MINNEAPOLIS HAS NEW BANK

MINNEAPOLIS—The National City Bank of Minneapolis, capitalized at \$500,000, which is in the process of organization, will take over the Commercial National Bank, and will open in the Hennepin avenue district, says the Journal.

## COLLEGE AIDS ROAD BUILDERS

PORTLAND, Ore.—Oregon Agricultural College announces that Prof. S. V. Skelton will devote all of his time in the future to the building and improving of the roads of the state, visiting and advising the county roadmasters and others, says the Oregonian.

## WELLESLEY HAS CONTEST ON IN TOWN TAX COLLECTORSHIP

Only Rivalry for Offices to Be Filled at Town Meeting March 2 Is Between E. T. Madden, New Candidate, and John H. Sheridan, Who Seeks Reelection

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Two candidates for tax collector constitute the only rivalry in town offices for the year, according to the nominations at the town caucus last night. E. T. Madden, the new candidate, will run against John H. Sheridan, the present tax collector, who seeks reelection. Candidates for other town offices are: Selectmen, P. J. Fitzpatrick, Dr. W. A. Rodman and Dr. O. L. Scofield; moderator, Edwin M. Brooks; treasurer, F. O. Johnson; clerk, F. H. Kingsbury; assessor, F. J. Lake; board of health, Dr. G. M. Jones; water and light commissioner, F. L. Fuller; school committee, Mrs. Sarah E. Gilson; sinking fund, G. G. Bartlett; park commissioner, Thomas W. Watt; tree wardens, F. M. Abbott; auditor, Richard Cunningham; trustees of library, M. L. Perrin; constable (three) Charles Cavanaugh, Nathan J. Dana and Chester A. Riglow; field drivers, John E. Burke, Walter Smith and J. T. Meehan. Town meeting is March 2.

Following the caucus a public meeting was held under the auspices of the advisory committee for proposals preliminary to the town meeting. Albion R. Clapp, chairman of the committee, presided. Propositions made from the floor included requests for the appropriation of \$1000 for improving Hampton street, \$700 for Oakland street and the necessary sum for Curve street, \$500 to be expended in enforcing automobile speed regulations, an extra \$500 for improving the bridge on Cottage street, that the town be responsible for maintaining public sidewalks, establishment of voting precincts, and a recommendation to adopt the double check-system in all town expenditures.

The advisory committee, formed a year ago, comprises these members, none of whom can hold any other town office: Albion R. Clapp, chairman; Benjamin F. Curtis, secretary; Clarence A. Bunker, John D. Hardy, Walter Hunnewell, Jr., Fred C. Leslie, William M. McLeod, Isaac Sprague, Charles N. Taylor, William A. R. Anthony, John W. Edmunds, John A. McGill, Robert L. Stanley and John G. Warren.



## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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## A GOOD PLAN FOR THE NEW YEAR

Just this—keep your funds (and don't ignore small amounts) safely and profitably invested in  
**BONFOY'S FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS**  
Whenever you have \$50 or any larger amount on hand that you will not need for two or three months invest it in a certificate and have it earn 6%. When you have \$200.00 or more of these certificates you can exchange them for a First Mortgage Loan. In this way you do not lose out of interest. Put this plan in operation by investing interest or dividends you receive this month. Keep it up during the year and you will be agreeably surprised at the resultant profit. Let us explain these investments to you. **BONFOY LOAN & INVESTMENT CO., Oklahoma City, Okla.**

## FINANCIAL

Just this—keep your funds (and don't ignore small amounts) safely and profitably invested in  
**BONFOY'S FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS**  
Whenever you have \$50 or any larger amount on hand that you will not need for two or three months invest it in a certificate and have it earn 6%. When you have \$200.00 or more of these certificates you can exchange them for a First Mortgage Loan. In this way you do not lose out of interest. Put this plan in operation by investing interest or dividends you receive this month. Keep it up during the year and you will be agreeably surprised at the resultant profit. Let us explain these investments to you. **BONFOY LOAN & INVESTMENT CO., Oklahoma City, Okla.**

NATIONAL MUSEUM SHOWS  
RISE OF SEA TRANSPORTATION  
IN 500 WATER-CRAFT MODELS

Collection Includes Mementoes of Earliest Power Vessels, Including Relics of Ships Making Pioneer Transatlantic Voyages Using Steam and Screw Propeller

WASHINGTON—Historical and educational is the exhibit in the United States National Museum at Washington illustrating water transportation, comprising about 500 models of various types from different countries, which fills one principal exhibition hall.

Conspicuous in this collection are the steamboat models and machinery, especially of the boats invented and built in the United States at an early date, each of which, at one time or another, has been claimed as the first steamboat. It is now held, however, that there was no individual first steamboat, but there were several patented at the same time.

As early as the latter part of the seventeenth century, various proposals were made relative to the propulsion of vessels by steam power and various experiments were tried. The most important of these experiments were carried on in this country. To Jonathan Hulls, an Englishman, much credit is due for working out the first steamboat plans, for in 1737 he issued a pamphlet, with drawings, showing how to apply steam power in driving a stern-wheeling towboat. Hulls proposed to use the engine which Newcomen improved from the experiments of Papin and Savery, but it was not until somewhat later, after Watt had further improved it, that Fitch, Rumsey, Stevens, Fulton, Livingston, Millar, Symington, and others conducted the experiments which formed the basis for an actual steamboat.

During the years 1783 to 1791, John Fitch undertook several experiments near Philadelphia, the first of which was a scheme for driving a boat by means of a series of vertical paddles arranged along its sides and operated by cranks and longitudinal arms. Following this arrangement, the series of paddles was made continuous by the use of the side-wheel, which proved an important advance. Fitch's first commercial success was the establishment of a steamboat line in 1790, between Philadelphia and Burlington, Bristol, Bordentown and Trenton, which was the first line of this sort in America. The report, or rather advertisement, of the sailing of this line is to be seen in a copy of the Federal Gazette and Philadelphia Advertiser, dated July 26, 1790, which is preserved in the museum. Together with Nathan Read, James Rumsey, and John Stevens, Fitch received one of the first steamboat patents from the United States. The patent office issued simultaneous patents to each of these men on Aug. 26, 1791.

In 1787 experimental work was done in planning boats and propellers by James Rumsey, who attempted to design a boat to be propelled through shallow water by means of poles operated mechanically by steam power, after the fashion employed by boatmen. Next he planned a steam engine to pump water from the river and force it out at the stern below the water-line, thus propelling the boat ahead. Some of his experiments were made on the Potomac river near Shepherdstown, Va.

He never pursued his experiments farther, and it cannot be said that he invented or built a steamboat. The museum collection includes a model of his water-jet boat.

During the revolution another experiment was tried by a man named Nicholas J. Roosevelt, with a boat named after himself, wherein he tested the operation of vertical paddle wheels driven by means of a line wound about a drum on a shaft and unwound by a pole acting as a spring. This was simply a means of testing the practicability of paddle wheels and the power derived from them. In 1797 he worked with Livingston and Stevens on an experimental boat, in 1809 he entered into partnership with Fulton, and in 1811 built the New Orleans.

In 1788, Nathan Read conceived the idea of utilizing the steam engine for the propelling of boats and carriages, and began a series of experiments which resulted in the invention (in 1789), of the vertical multitubular fire-box boiler, patented Aug. 26, 1791, and now in general use. Robert Fulton carried on experiments in navigation in Paris during 1802-1806 without much success, and then returned to this country. While in Washington visiting his friend Joel Barlow, at "Kalorama" he is said to have conducted some further experiments with a model of the Clermont on Rock creek. But it was not until 1807 that he finished experimenting and produced his workable boat.

John Stevens' experiments covered a little broader field than those of his contemporaries. He worked out a plan for a screw propeller which he made practically, and his engine, designed and constructed in 1804, was the first successfully to drive a screw, and to operate twin screws. The complete model of the invention, the engine, the propellers,

and the accessories are on exhibition in the National museum.

Many other experiments followed in rapid succession, but it was not until the two Americans performed on the Hudson in 1807, Fulton with his Clermont, and Stevens with his Phoenix, that practical and economical steamboats were established. Soon after this, however, steamboat construction started in earnest, resulting in the building of the New Orleans in 1811, the Comet in 1812, the Savannah in 1819, and the R. F. Stockton in 1839, models of all of which are in the museum.

Stevens' Phoenix was the first steam vessel to leave ocean travel, making a voyage from New York to Philadelphia by sea in 1808. Nearly 10 years later a newly launched sailing vessel was redesigned, with a steam engine and de-mountable side-paddlewheels. Capt. Moses Rogers, a fellow worker with Fulton and Stevens, was given command by the owner, a native of Savannah, Ga. The new ship, called the Savannah, made a trial trip from New York to Savannah, where she was inspected by President James Monroe. Captain Rogers then received instructions to proceed to St. Petersburg via Liverpool, and set out May 22, 1819, arriving off Cork June 18, but being out of coal was forced to await a breeze, and did not anchor in the Liverpool harbor until June 20, 29 days and 11 hours out of Savannah. The trip was successful in every way, and was the first transatlantic cruise of a steamship, although steam was only used 80 hours out of the total 700, the wheels being detached in rough weather.

There are in the National museum at Washington several historical mementoes from the Savannah, including the log book kept by her sailing master, Stevens Rogers; a model of the ship, a cane made from one of her timbers, a silver urn presented to the captain by Lord Lyndoch, a passenger from Stockholm to St. Petersburg on her maiden cruise, a cup and saucer and a miniature of the commander.

A model of the R. F. Stockton, which crossed the Atlantic ocean in 1839, is also on exhibition. This was the first iron ship with a screw propeller to accomplish this feat, the machinery being the invention of John Ericsson.

One of America's most important contributions to progress in the use of steam appliances to navigation was the invention by Frederick E. Sickles in 1853 of the steam steering apparatus, represented in the museum collections by the model, and the original machine which was operated for two years on the steamer Augustus, running from Savannah, Ga., to Fernandina, Fla., between 1858 and 1860.

Another exhibit in the museum shows the advance in paddle wheel and propeller design from the early inventions of Hooke in 1681, Bramah in 1785, Lyttleton in 1794 and Stevens in 1804, down to the most recent design. Single, double, triple and four-bladed propellers are shown and single and double continuous screws.

Besides including models of nearly all the early ships driven by steam power there are also later models in the museum, among them representatives of both freight and passenger ships of today and an extensive series of battleship, cruiser and monitor models of the United States navy.

FIVE AVIATORS  
ASK DETAILS OF  
WORLD AIR RACE

SAN FRANCISCO—Several aviators have asked for more details of the proposed round-the-world flight in 1915 under the auspices of the Panama-Pacific international exposition. They are: Beckwith Havens, J. A. D. McCurdy, Raymond V. Norris, Capt. Thomas Baldwin and Guy Gilpatrick.

The committee of public safety includes Cornelius Vanderbilt, George J. Gould, Clarence H. Mackay, Harry Payne Whitney, Vincent Astor, Ogden Mills Reid, Robert J. Collier, Orville Wright, Glenn H. Curtiss, Col. Robert M. Thompson, James Gordon Bennett and Russell A. Alger. Charles J. Glidden of Boston is on the contest committee.

MISSOURI LUMBER  
OUSTINGS STAND

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—The Missouri supreme court Tuesday refused to grant a rehearing of its ouster decree against certain lumber companies charged with violating the state anti-trust laws or to modify its judgment under which 11 companies were ordered unconditionally to leave the state.

## FINANCIAL

## L. D. MILLER &amp; CO.

502 Main St., Racine, Wis.  
We sell choice First Mortgage 6% Loans. In our 24 yrs. loaning we have never had a foreclosure. Loans now for sale.  
IN AMOUNTS  
\$300-\$400  
\$500-\$600  
\$700-\$800  
\$900-\$1000  
And Larger Loans

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Established 1836 Incorporated 1894  
Telephone, Oxford 162  
**JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS**  
ROOFERS AND METAL WORKERS  
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Gutters, Conductors and Skylights  
Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing.  
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**Woodbourne**  
THAT IDEAL HOME COMMUNITY  
AT FOREST HILLS  
Modern houses of concrete or brick  
For Sale and to Rent.  
Attractive Apartments to Rent.  
**BOSTON DWELLING HOUSE CO.**  
308 Hyde Park Avenue  
Forest Hills  
Tel. Jam. 2148

**GOOD INVESTMENT**  
6-APARTMENT house, 19 and 21 Mosely st., Dorchester. Recently sold for \$10,000; property in good repair; income \$128; for quick sale, price \$5000; will take cash or mortgage for \$5000. Apply J. R. LEWIS, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

**REAL ESTATE—CANADA**  
320 ACRES OF MANITOBA LAND—2½ miles from station; would make a choice stock farm; running creek cuts about 1 acre, 20 acres of natural hay; about 80 acres of bush, easily cleared; balance all good clear land ready for plow; price \$20 per acre; as low as fifth cash, balance arrange easy to good party. F. E. DUNN, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada.

**REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA**  
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY A HOUSE IN OAKLAND, CAL., ready for the occupation; house situated on sunny corner of 7th ave. and 18th st. for sale; \$5 ft. by 30 ft.; other adjoining lots for sale. Address F. E. DUNN, 121 Hillside ave., Piedmont, Cal.

**REAL ESTATE—IDAHO**  
For Sale at a Bargain  
80 ACRES, bearing, commercial orchard near Twin Falls, the famous fruit country of the West. For full information address Box 808, Twin Falls, Idaho.

**REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES**  
MONEY TO LOAN  
Quick service, low rates; bring in your application. "MONEY ADVANCED ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES." F. HARRINGTON CO., 293 Washington St.

**REAL ESTATE—WASHINGTON**  
FOR SALE BY OWNER: lot near Aberdeen, 80 acres, bearing church and school; terms reasonable. MISS S. F. ROWE, Clarendon, Ia.

**SUMMER PROPERTY**  
SUMMER HOME, 3 miles from Portland, Me. Can be bought for \$10,000. Little Diamond Island; 7 rooms, running water, toilet, unexcelled sewerage; furnished; rent \$200, or will sell. W. W. DUNHAM, 57 Pine st., Portland, Me.

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BACK BAY, 76 Westland Ave., Suite 7—Single or double room, \$4 per week; board; business men preferred.

**BROOKLINE, 62 Cypress st.**—Two sunny rooms, steam heat, convenient to schools, gym, library, trains and cars. Fine board next house. Tel. 387-M.

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**HARBOR V. AVE., 10, Winthrop—Single or en suite rooms; elec. light, h. w. heat; sun piazza; southern exposure; good home. Evenings 2953-M.**

**HEMENWAY ST., 110, Suite 2.**—Newly furnished room in private family, hot water heat, continuous hot water, electric lights.

**NEWBURY ST., 210—One small front room, one large room and kitchenette; also front parlor for living room or office; all conveniences; telephone.**

**ROOMS for light housekeeping; large grounds, shade and fruit trees, piazzas, garages; just the place for refined business people, 447 Washington st., Brookline. Tel. from 8 a. m. to 3 p. m. Brookline 1220. Evenings 2953-M.**

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## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

**SOLVES THE PROBLEM**  
**LUXOR REVERSIBLE HOUSE DRESS**  
Slips on and off like a coat. Either front can be worn outside. Can be changed instantly from high to low neck. Waist is adjustable without alteration. Combines negligee, kimono, cover-all, open, house dress. Ask your dealer for it by name, or send size, material and color wanted and we will fill your order. Made in striped or figured fabrics. Colors, dark ground, navy deift blue, gray, shepherd check, black and white, also plain deift blue. Light ground colors in white and black, white and blue, white and pink. Delivered Price, \$1.50. Chamberlay, plain blue, plaid, lavender and gray. Delivered Price, \$1.50. Gingham, striped blue or gray; checks, blue, pink, lavender, black and white. Delivered Price, \$1.75. Fancy figured crepe, light blue, navy, tan, lavender and pink, neatly bound to match, \$2.50; trimmed with satin, \$3.50. Sizes 21 to 46. Money back if not satisfactory. Agents wanted. Dealers write for samples.  
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**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 230 N. Bay will give you information as to terms.

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Cleanses so thoroughly it works its way to all parts of the tooth enamel. Especially valuable to those whose teeth are set close together. Leaves the mouth clean, sweet and refreshed. Indorsed by dentists. 25¢. Powder form in large glass bottles—or in paste form in tubes.

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Original hand painted place cards, 10 cents each, 12 for \$1, or 100 for \$7. Menus, etc., with little Canadian figures to order. RICE LIGHTFOOT, 484 Cooper st., Ottawa, Canada.

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M. GOLDSTEIN, 68 Huntington Ave., maker of fine clothes; unsurpassed facilities for pressing, altering and repairing.

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**The Harmony Cafeteria**  
324-328 S. Wabash Ave.  
LUNCHEON 11:00 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.  
SUPPER 4:30 P. M. to 7:00 P. M.

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Luncheon Supper Cafeteria Service  
216 W. Adams, bet. 5th Ave. and Franklin

**HOTELS**  
GERMANIA HOTEL, 33d Blvd. and Michigan Ave.—Large, light, cool rooms; hot and cold running water; tel. c. l.; elevator; service day and night; cafe in connection; service and food first-class; rates \$1 to \$2 per day, \$15.00 to \$12 per week; must be seen to be appreciated. Tel. Doug 4676.

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NEW, modern 6-flat bldg., 5 r. each, Logan sq.; good transportation; must be sold; price \$3000. Address H-9, 750 Gas Bldg., Chicago.

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ROOMS FOR RENT, conveniently located near Lincoln park; reasonable rates, 1923 North Park ave. Phone, Diversey 2178.

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OFFICE for practitioner during forenoon hours; 1400 North Amer. Bldg. (Phone Central 3529), Chicago.

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Wm. Scott Thayer Art Galleries  
Paintings, Etchings, Mezzotints, Prints  
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REFINED WOMAN to continue at home the "common school" education of boys 7 to 12 yrs.; also, mother with mending, etc.; pleasant home or beautiful Chicago for right person. Reply stating experience or qualifications to Mrs. Greter, Chicago, but would not object to leaving city, 11-8, 750 Gas Bldg., Chicago.

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EXPERIENCED Board of Trade Publicity and City Commissioner endorsed by Mayor, Council, Ratepayers' Association and merchants, who is conversant with and has traveled Europe, U. S. and Canada, wants engagement by firm or city March first. RICHARD OBER, Vernon, R. C.

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WOMAN of experience in magazine work; competent writer; conversant with several languages; expert in proof-reading and make-up work; prefer Chicago, but would not object to leaving city, 11-8, 750 Gas Bldg., Chicago.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE**  
OFFICE MANAGER with large Co. construction Co. in full charge of auditors, accountants, purchases, statistics, etc., and 35 office employees and timekeepers, desires to make a change. S-6, 750 Gas Bldg., Chicago.

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If your Grocer or Druggist Hasn't It Call or Send 15c in Stamps for Full Box by Parcel Post.

One Half Size  
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Sold in Bulk—By PARCEL POST 15c  
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**ORONA LILY CREAM SOAP**

Removes all stains and leaves the hands in excellent condition. Invaluable to travelers. Put up in two forms—the convenient tube, 15c, and the Jar, 25c. By Parcel Post 20 and 30c. For sale at Leading Grocers, Department Stores, Hotel and Railroad News Stands.

The Orona Manufacturing Co., 36 Bromfield St., Boston, U. S. A.

**VULCANIZED FIBRE**  
In Sheets, Tubes, Rods, Washers and Manufactured Shapes.  
Empire Manufacturing Co., WILMINGTON, DEL.

**PLACE CARDS**  
THE TINY TOTS  
Original hand painted place cards, 10 cents each, 12 for \$1, or 100 for \$7. Menus, etc., with little Canadian figures to order. RICE LIGHTFOOT, 484 Cooper st., Ottawa, Canada.

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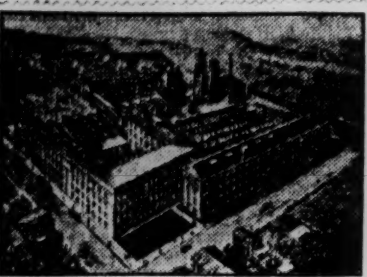
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With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 10c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion.

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Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 12c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; measure, 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

## CLEANING AND DYEING



## CLEANING AND DYEING

Take Advantage of the  
PARCEL POST  
With its cheap transportation and have your

CLEANING  
AND  
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Done by America's Greatest, Best and Most Complete Cleaning and Dyeing Works. Our reputation for fine work and efficient service is nation-wide. Ladies' Gowns, Wraps, Furs, Street Costumes, Fine Laces, Silks, Gloves (colored Gloves a specialty), Feathers, Slippers, Gentlemen's Dress and Business Suits, Overcoats, Gloves, Hats, Household Draperies, Hangings, Etc.

Our Illustrated Booklet and Price List Will Be Sent Upon Request. Address  
FOOTER'S DYE WORKS, Cumberland, Maryland

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## MAPLEX EXTRACT

Hotels, Restaurants, Boarding Houses and Private Families. Make your own pure, delicious table syrup at home at one half the cost you pay for ordinary table syrup. MAPLEX is a powerful extract of vegetable saps and pure maple syrup, guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Act. 1 oz. will flavor 1 gallon of pure granulated sugar syrup, making a most delightful spread for hot cakes, waffles, etc. Highest recommendations from constant users. Try it and be convinced. Trial bottle, enough for 1 gallon of syrup by parcel post in the U. S. 20c. Agents wanted. THE AMERICAN EXTRACT CO., 600 E. Monument St., BALTIMORE, Maryland.

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McMAHON & JAMES  
Electricians and Locksmiths

Tel. 420 B. B.  
Established 1896

242 Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass.

## ST. LOUIS

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Decency and  
fairness and  
quality com-  
bined with  
common sense  
prices have  
given this  
Man-and-Boy  
Clothing Store  
its high standing  
in St. Louis

Werner & Werner  
QUALITY CORNER  
ON LOCUST STREET AT SIXTH  
SAINT LOUIS

Harris  
SHOE CO.  
FRANK AMES, President

410 NORTH 6TH STREET

Men's Shoes Only  
Exclusive Agents

Stacy-Adams Co.

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WANTS  
YOUR HEAD  
700 PINE ST.  
(TRANS. MARK)  
REGISTERED DRESSING, H. & O. DRESS

ALFRED MATTHEWS, Hatter, St. Louis

CROWN-ALL HAT CO.  
SEVENTH AT ST. LOUIS NINTH AT PINE  
\$3.00 and \$2.00 Hats  
Silk Hats \$5.00

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES  
Moerschell Electric & Supply Co.

Maclean Electric & Supply Co.  
Local Agents.

LBA STORAGE BATTERIES  
Electrical equipment for automobiles.  
Service Station, all Electric Systems.  
Charging, expert wiring and repairing.  
Phone Lindell 2758. 3885 Olive St.  
ST. LOUIS.

RESTAURANTS  
Bakery, Lunch Room & Restaurant  
A. J. Piatt Bakery Co.

415 Washington Ave.  
Phone Bell Main 812  
Special Dining Room on Second Floor  
for Ladies.

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ALBERT B. GROVES  
ARCHITECT  
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PIANO TUNING  
HOLLY W. WILDER  
Piano Tuning and Repairing  
Former Cornet Soloist—Sousa's Band  
Victor 3165-X. 4063A Cleveland Ave

## ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave advertisements at 1992 Railway Exchange Bldg.

## STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING

We Furnish Lecture Invitations

Our Stationery Department guarantees quality, style and prompt execution of all work entrusted to us.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES  
We shall be pleased to have your orders for Wedding Invitations, Calling Cards and Correspondence Papers.

Send for our illustrated price list of  
Cross and Crown  
Jewelry. Always  
14K gold.

Merrick  
Whelan-Aehle-Hutchinson  
Jewelry Company.

LOCUST  
AT TENTH  
ST. LOUIS

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

February Furniture Sale

Offering to home-makers and those who would furnish a single room or an entire home, worth-while savings on all lines of reliably-built furniture, such as:

BEDROOM SUITES LIVING ROOM SUITES  
DINING ROOM SUITES  
SINGLE PIECES IN HANDSOME BRASS AND WOOD BEDS  
DRESSERS CHIFFONIERS LIBRARY TABLES  
EASY CHAIRS DAYENPORTS

STIX, BAER & FULLER D. G. CO.  
(Grand Leader)  
SAINT LOUIS, MO.

OUR SPECIAL  
3-lb. Box Bonbons and  
Chocolates  
\$1.00

OYSTERS served in all styles at all hours  
OPAL'S  
N. E. cor. Kingshighway and Delmar  
ST. LOUIS

THE ADALADE  
Candy and Popcorn Novelty Shop

We take great pleasure in making our own candies of the purest goods.  
Creamery Butter used on our Popcorn.  
Crispettes and Delicious PUFFED RICE  
DAINTIES.

Hot roasted Peanuts and Salted Nuts of all kinds. 50c per cent for cleanliness.  
Lindell 418. 313 N. Grand Ave., St. Louis

St. Louis Merchants  
May send MONTFORT advertising to MAR-  
SHALL E. GAMMON, 1992 Railway Ex-  
change Bldg.

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HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Seward Flavoring Extract Co

37 EXTRACTS and FLAVORINGS, 7 COLORINGS

Send 25c for a 2 oz. bottle of any flavoring or coloring  
you wish, and get 16 unusually good cooking recipes FREE.  
Agents Wanted. 3743 Finney Ave., ST. LOUIS

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Our Success

Is built on the basis of our  
exceptionally low prices for  
footwear of individual style  
and service-giving quality.

AT  
\$3.50 to \$5.00

For Men and Women

We can show more new,  
desirable styles than any  
store in this city.

BRANDT'S  
THE PLEAZER SHOE HOUSE

618-618 Washington Ave.  
ST. LOUIS

ASK TO SEE  
THE "KNOX" SHOE  
FOR MEN AND WOMEN

G. H. Boehmer Shoe Co.

618 Olive St., Opp. Post Office, ST. LOUIS

INSURANCE  
W. E. McMAHAN

General Insurance  
Fire, Liability, Insurance Bonds

Automobiles a Specialty.  
Phones, Olive 108—Central 800  
1043 Pierce Building St. Louis, Mo.

PAINTING AND DECORATING  
John Worstenholm

WALL PAPER AND INTERIOR  
DECORATIONS

Room Moulding, Job Plastering,  
Whitening and Tinting  
915 S. Vandeventer Av., ST. LOUIS, MO.

CONTRACTORS  
W. M. SUTHERLAND

BUILDING AND CONTRACTING CO.  
Leathe Building, St. Louis, Mo.  
Churches, Banks and Office Bldgs.  
Churches a specialty.

FLORISTS  
Long Distance Phone Bell Tyler 1104  
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7th at Locust  
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ST. LOUIS  
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2414-16-20 N. GRAND AVE.

FLOWERS  
R. J. WINDLER

2300 S. Grand Avenue, St. Louis

Delivered by telegraph in all cities.

## LOS ANGELES ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave advertisements at 626 H. W. Hellman Bldg.

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Home Furnishing Bulletin No. 28

A Popular System  
of Helpful Credit!

The inviting credit system which  
Barker Bros. offers home furnishers  
is a most helpful one to those desir-  
ing to buy goods on a credit basis.  
Our credit service is most accom-  
modating—whatever your individual  
requirements may be. We aim to  
make terms of settlement which will  
make your buying most satisfac-  
tory.

Those who buy on credit at  
Barker Bros. are offered the same  
largest assortments, lowest prices  
and intelligent sales service as is  
afforded the cash buyer.  
Let us advise you further in this  
matter.

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MATHESON  
LOS ANGELES

5904  
Delmar Ave.  
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ST. LOUIS

Specialists in Dry Cleaning  
Good Work Prompt Service  
Cabany 1700

Garlands  
409-11-13 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

Announce their preparedness, with all  
that is new for Fall and Winter 1913 and  
1914 Suits, Costumes, Gowns, Dresses,  
Coats, Skirts, Waists and Blouses, Mil-  
linery, Corsets, Underwear, Infants' Wear,  
etc.

You are invited to come and acquaint  
yourself with our merchandise, our prices  
and our service.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS  
HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Seward Flavoring Extract Co

37 EXTRACTS and FLAVORINGS, 7 COLORINGS

Send 25c for a 2 oz. bottle of any flavoring or coloring  
you wish, and get 16 unusually good cooking recipes FREE.  
Agents Wanted. 3743 Finney Ave., ST. LOUIS

SHOES

Our Success

is a matter of careful study.  
It should be executed only  
by skilled and experienced  
people.

Let us submit estimates on the  
work you want done—painting,  
frescoing, wall-papering, lighting-  
fixtures, draperies, floor-coverings,  
furniture and decorative objects.

J. KENNARD & SONS  
Fourth-Washington-St. Charles  
Saint Louis

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

The tone quality, materials and work-  
manship in every detail of construc-  
tion make the

ESTEY

Pianos and Player Pianos thoroughly  
reliable regardless of price considera-  
tion.

The Estey Company  
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WANTED—To buy home in or near Los  
Angeles with large yard; will pay same  
as rent. Address G. 626 H. W. Hellman  
Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

ROOMS

FURNISHED ROOMS—Sunny front  
room, private home, excellent neighbor-  
hood; central. 1223 Linwood Ave.; 52259.

TWO very pleasant furnished rooms;  
private family; well located, 1250 Edge-  
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NOTICE TO TOURISTS  
Desiring apartments, room or board in  
refined homes may secure lists from N. T.  
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BYRNE VOLK, VIOLINIST  
Pupils received for the spring term.  
454 Chestnut Ave. Home 5464

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Piano tuners and repairers.  
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Should reach the  
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LOS ANGELES

6% First Mortgage Loans

on California Improved Farms made and  
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Rare gems, fine gold and silver wares,  
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tionery—distinctive leather articles.

Correspondence invited

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A Practical Book Marker for any  
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ble. Numerals do not erase or wash off.  
Cannot be dropped out of the book. Do  
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LITHOGRAPHING  
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Loose Leaf Supplies and Binders  
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Corresponding Papers—Personal Cards, etc.  
Personal attention to all orders.  
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"Commercial"  
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Distinctive De-  
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able Prices.

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MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS

Two New Sacred Songs  
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CONSIDER THE LILIES  
GOD IS SPIRIT

Most musically settings of these beau-  
tiful texts. All dealers, or of the pub-  
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2106 Eighth Avenue, LOS ANGELES  
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Young children a specialty.  
Ten years' experience.

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PIANO TEACHER  
1918 W. Sixth St. Telephone 55394

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WANTED—Tutoring by experienced  
teacher; pupils who need help from 1st to  
8th grades. Phone 74486. Los Angeles.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

6% First Mortgage Loans

on California Improved Farms made and  
for sale. (Tax exempt to Californians, ex-  
cept U. S. Income Tax.)

LOMBARD & SON, Inc.

Underwood Building, San Francisco

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

W.B. Blackstone & Co.

We Are Sole Agents in Los  
Angeles for

MODART

FRONT LACED CORSETS

Let our experienced cor-  
setters point out to you  
the many comfort and  
fashion advantages of the  
Modart. No obligation to  
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DAVIDSON'S FLOWER SHOP

2428 S. Hoover St., Los Angeles.  
Cut Flowers—Decorations—Plants

ALSO CONDUCTING  
A WOMAN'S EXCHANGE  
Exclusively Home Cooking—Bread,  
Rolls, Pies, etc. Hand Embroidery.  
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The Little Hat Shop

EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY  
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1312 W. Eighth St. Home phone 557228  
Designing and remodeling a specialty.  
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Water supply, irrigation, drainage and  
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BUILDING CONTRACTORS, 1123 W. P.  
Story bldg., Los Angeles, Cal. F-1307.  
Correspondence invited







## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

YOUNG WOMAN, refined, educated, desirable position as assistant in professional office. R. KIMBALL, 1414 River St., Hyde Park, Mass.

YOUNG WOMAN with two children, boy 11th girl 8th, wants position as janitress for house or apartment; best references. MISS C. WEBER, 1018 Commonwealth av., Brookline, Mass.

YOUNG WOMAN wishes clerical and general office work; some experience in stenography and typewriting; best of references. MISS F. PHILLIPS, 1414 River St., Hyde Park, Mass.

## EASTERN STATES

## HELP WANTED-MALE

CHINA STOCKMAN, thoroughly experienced, required by GREENHUT-SHIELD COOPER CO., New York. Apply at superintendent's office, main building.

PORTERS (colored) wanted for factory and related work. GREENHUT-SHIELD COOPER CO., 431-443 Hudson St., New York.

SALESMAN, thoroughly experienced, required by GREENHUT-SHIELD COOPER CO., 431-443 Hudson St., New York.

TWO YOUNG MEN, one for stenographer and store details, other for office and filing cabinet salesman. Address ART METCAL CONSTRUCTION CO., 825 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

## HELP WANTED-FEMALE

APPROPRIATE WANTED for millinery, paid while learning. Apply in person to J. C. CAKEY, 120 So. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CORNETS-Experienced steel stitchers, examiners and ironers wanted; also bright girls to learn corset sewing; those experienced on power machines preferred; work all year; luncheon from our own kitchens at cost; easy access from everywhere; near 11th st. subway station. Apply to KOPS BROS., 30th st. and Irving Pl., New York.

EXPERIENCED CASHIER wanted for various retail candy stores in New York City. Apply or address THE MIRROR CANDY CO., 431-443 Hudson St., New York City.

## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

GIRL WANTED about 16, who would appreciate good home, in family of two moderate wages. Mrs. W. COYLE, Lincoln Pl., Morris Co., N. J.

WANTED-Housekeeper, refined, experienced, practical; modern residence; owner; salary and full particulars and references. Mrs. M. EDDY, 417 Hancock St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED-At once, reliable, willing girl for general housework in a comfortable good wages and home. Mrs. C. HERBERT KNIGHT, Sullivan Lane, College Hill, Easton, Pa.

## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

WANTED-A young man for office work; must understand telephone switchboard so as to be able to relay. The owner, apply to address THE MIRROR CANDY CO., 431-443 Hudson St., New York City.

WANTED-Salesladies for permanent positions; also extra. Apply F. W. WOOLWORTH & CO., 238 6th St., New York City.

WANTED-A number of thoroughly experienced chocolate dipper; steady work and good wages. Apply or address THE MIRROR CANDY CO., 431-443 Hudson St., New York City.

WANTED-A number of experienced salesmen for our various retail candy stores in New York City. Apply to address THE MIRROR CANDY CO., 431-443 Hudson St., New York City.

## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, experienced, desires position with reputable firm offering advancement; has excellent references from a number of previous employers. ICK SCHULTZ, 232 7th av., New York.

BLACKSMITH, first-class on small and big tools, also good hander and polisher, wants steady position with advancement. EDIE I. WEINSTEIN, 191 Division St., New York City.

YOUNG MAN (21) wishes position as telephone or elevator operator; also with general housework; good references. EDIE I. WEINSTEIN, 191 Division St., New York City.

YOUNG MAN (22) wishes work; has experience in various businesses; good references. EDIE I. WEINSTEIN, 191 Division St., New York City.

## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

YOUNG MAN (21) with 5 years' retail school work wishes to get into illustrating or advertising work. LEE R. WARTHE, 1111 Broadway, New York.

ALL-ROUND COOK wants situation in private family or boarding house; can take care of all cooking; good references. BETH (THERESA), 35 W. 131st St., New York.

CANADIAN FARMER wants charge of farm in southern Jersey preferred. M. MARSHALL, 443 E. 135th St., Bronx, N. Y.

## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

CARPENTER, experienced, will take position at general work of any kind; city or suburbs; highest references. GEORGE S. CLOUGH, 13 Harvard St., Charlestown, Mass.

CARPENTER wishes position; thoroughly experienced in all branches; 32, married; willing to go anywhere. JOHN ASHTON, W. 24th St., New York.

CARTONIST with some experience wants position on live daily; willing to start as beginner; can furnish samples, layouts and designs. JOHN ASHTON, 122 Union av., Irvington, N. J.

## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

CHAUFFEUR-Young man, experienced on White and other makes of cars, wishes position; best references. D. H. KNOX, 300 W. 131st St., New York.

CHAUFFEUR (Danish), married, good mechanic; wife excellent chambermaid or waitress; writer and typewriter. EDWIN KYHL, 151 Great Neck Station (L. I.), N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR (28), good mechanic, desires position with private family; can take care of all driving; good references. A. MILITIN, 134 W. 48th St., New York.

## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

CHAUFFEUR, single, desires position; pleasure car or truck; Ford car experience; and willing to go anywhere. D. SEID, 1307 Charlotte St., Bronx, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR-Young man wants position; strictly temperate and obliging; not afraid of work; will go anywhere; references. JAMES CALLAHAN, 688 81st St., New York.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, desires position; private party, country place; any car, own regular work; good references. JOSEPH A. PINEDA, 111 West 14th St., New York.

## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

CHAUFFEUR, Scotch, wishes situation; good, careful driver, strictly temperate and willing to go anywhere. DONAHUE, 230 27th St., Philadelphia, Penn.

CLERK, 22, experienced in general office work, shipping details, bookkeeping orders, etc.; good references. A. KATZMAN, 511 East 134 St., New York.

COLORADO COUPLE want to care for country place for free rent, fuel and privileges; references. D. BRWSTER, 42 W. 131st St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

## EASTERN STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

GERMAN COUPLE want situation; butler and cook; will go anywhere. GUSTAV KRAMER, 75 8th av., New York.

THE COUNTRY, on small farm, man, temperate, trustworthy and obliging; able to handle team and willing to work; references. W. L. CRANSTON, Stephentown, N. Y.

MAN (34) wishes position as janitor, or to be generally useful; city or country; modern family and references. WM. B. RUSSELL, 100 Hecser St., New York.

## EASTERN STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

PLUMBER, at mechanic, will go any place; has worked in East and West; references. CARL C. MILLER, 5837 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

PRACTICAL FARM MANAGER open for position; has two years' agricultural college training; understands all kinds of processes farming and machinery for profit. MATTHEW V. MANOUKIAN, 46 Park Pl., New York.

PRINTER-Middle-aged American, desires position as handy man in printing office; can set straight matter and read proof; single, strictly temperate; modern family and references. 100 W. 10th St., New York, care A. HANBURGER, 10.

## EASTERN STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

REAL ESTATE MAN (34), successful, has been selling New York suburban real estate for 10 years; can take care of line or go anywhere where ability, integrity, responsibility and a business general agent; references. IRVING H. WOLF, 50 W. 70th St., New York.

SALESMAN (35), six years calling on clothing and department stores in New York and Northwest; selling celluloid goods, desires position. L. R. CLICKER, 408 W. 12th St., New York.

SALESMAN, specialty or regular line, broad experience; 35, American; New York or eastern territory preferred. GEORGE H. N. BURGESS, 100 W. 10th St., New York.

## EASTERN STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

STEWART and wife (fine cook) desire position in first class club or apartment hotel; unquestionable references covering 10 years; willing to go anywhere together or singly. JAMES MILNE, 726 E. 134th St., New York.

STOCK CLERK or assistant to shipping clerk; position wanted by young man (19); good penmanship; good references. EDWARD O. LIVER, 1364 W. 15th St., New York.

TITLE SETTER of wide experience and perfect character; good references. Address GEO. M. STRONG, 60 S. Union St., Rochester, N. Y.

## EASTERN STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

TRAVELING SALESMAN wants position in South or West. W. J. BRANAGAN, 383 Bradford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED-Position of travel, preferably in family by man who has been in business; willing, handy and industrious. LEWIS C. THOMAS, 90 Warren St., New York.

YOUNG MAN-College graduate, speaking English and Spanish, with knowledge of bookkeeping and general office work; desires employment; unquestionable references. JOHN PULIS CAESAR, 100 W. 10th St., New York.

## EASTERN STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

YOUNG MAN (22) seeks position; 3 years' experience in factory; handy with machine and carpenter tools; best of references. YOUNG MAN, 183 E. 10th St., New York.

YOUNG MAN (18), bright American of good appearance, desires permanent position as clerk, stenographer or elevator operator; good references. DANIEL COHAN, 648 10th St., West New York.

YOUNG MAN, 21, wants situation as telephone or elevator operator or any other position; good references. STEIN, 191 Division St., New York City.

## EASTERN STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

YOUNG MAN, 27, conscientious and willing to work at anything where advancement; best of references. THOMAS GIFFORD, 220 West 12th St., New York.

YOUNG MAN (21) wishes position as telephone or elevator operator; also with general housework; good references. EDIE I. WEINSTEIN, 191 Division St., New York City.

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CHAUFFEUR-Young man wants position; strictly temperate and obliging; not afraid of work; will go anywhere; references. JAMES CALLAHAN, 688 81st St., New York.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, desires position; private party, country place; any car, own regular work; good references. JOSEPH A. PINEDA, 111 West 14th St., New York.

## EASTERN STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

HOUSEWORKER-Middle-aged woman wants situation; good home preferred to wages; would go to Boston, Mass. ANNE GROSSE, Bright Waters, L. I., N. Y.

LADY of six years' business experience, both in commercial and artistic lines, desires position; good references. LUCILE A. CARNEY, 630 W. 135th St., New York.

LADY'S MAID wishes position; best of references; willing to travel. MISS ELIZABETH SCHEFFEL, 324 Fifth av., New York.

## EASTERN STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

LAUNDRESS wants work by the week or month; sleep in; quiet and honest references. ARBIE WEAVER, 35 W. 131st St., New York.

HOUSEWORKER wants position in family; no washing. MISS ELIZABETH SCHEFFEL, 324 Fifth av., New York.

MAID-Young girl wishes position as housemaid or C. WOOLWINE, Box 261, Hartford, Pa.

## EASTERN STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

MIDDLE-AGED colored woman with grown daughter wants work as caretaker or housekeeper in family. LUCY BROWSTER, 42 W. Third St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

MINISTRY DESIGNER wants position with first class house; New York experience; also European. JOSEPH MILLER, 125 W. 82nd St., New York.

URSERY GOVERNESS, young German girl wishes position; kindergarten. MISS HIRSCH, 206 W. 115th St., New York.

## EASTERN STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

SEAMSTRESS-Experienced; would like position to care for infants; take full charge; as mother's help. ADA MADDISON, Apt. 31, 701 W. 177th St., New York.

SEAMSTRESS would do plain mending by the hour. Mrs. E. KNIGHT, 156 Sheridan St., New York.

SECRETARY-COMPANION-To travel; well-educated, refined and capable young woman; reasonable compensation; no medical obligations; best references. MARIE F. WALTER, 400 Manhattan av., New York.

## EASTERN STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

POSITION wanted by lady, 12 years' experience fitting coats, suits and dresses. Mrs. S. E. LITTLE, 30 Carroll St., Binghamton, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER-Capable young woman with full knowledge of Spanish; long experience as manager's assistant of well-known New York concern. KATHLEEN ROMAN, 515 W. 11th St., New York.

VISITING MAID desires employment by the day in refined families; willing, capable and trustworthy. Mrs. L. HAZARD, 155 W. 131st St., New York.

## EASTERN STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

WANTED-Position as chambermaid or general housekeeper by young girl; references. JULIA D. SMOOT, 241 W. 29th St., New York.

WANTED-Work by the day; plain sewing or taking care of children; experienced; references. EVA M. LEEFEBRE, 116 S. Elliott Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN with daughter 10 years of age; wishes position of any kind; good practical attendant or housekeeper; Philadelphia. Address: 1320 E. Rittenhouse St., Germantown, Philadelphia.

## EASTERN STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

WOMAN, good reader, traveled, wishes position; companion; good references. JULIA D. SMOOT, 241 W. 29th St., New York.

WOMAN, middle-aged, wants housework; wages \$14 or \$15 monthly. Mrs. B. REIDY, 140 West 120th St., New York.

YOUNG MAN (21) wishes position as switchboard operator; can furnish references. MISS F. WHITE, 100 W. 172d St., New York.

## EASTERN STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

YOUNG LADY (21) wishes position as switchboard operator; can furnish references. MISS F. WHITE, 100 W. 172d St., New York.

YOUNG LADY desires clerical position; educated, admitted to California bar; thoroughly familiar with traveling facilities at home and abroad, wants position as secretary, companion, correspondent, salesman or clerk; references. ERNEST SCHNABEL, General Delivery, Chicago.

YOUNG MAN, 21, desires position as buyer and manager; several years' experience; admitted to California bar; thoroughly familiar with traveling facilities at home and abroad, wants position as secretary, companion, correspondent, salesman or clerk; references. ERNEST SCHNABEL, General Delivery, Chicago.

## EASTERN STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

YOUNG MAN, 21, desires position as buyer and manager; several years' experience; admitted to California bar; thoroughly familiar with traveling facilities at home and abroad, wants position as secretary, companion, correspondent, salesman or clerk; references. ERNEST SCHNABEL, General Delivery, Chicago.

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## CENTRAL STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, desires position; good mechanic, strictly temperate; good references; private or commercial. FRED RUCKWARD, 408 Madison St., Chicago; phone Garfield 4204.

COLLEGE AND LAW GRADUATE, experienced as manager, credit manager and private secretary; conscientious, ambitious, desires change; preferably to advertising field or any executive position leading to permanent position. HUGH A. HOWISON, 4330 Oakwood av., Chicago. Tel. Drexel 1695.

## CENTRAL STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

CREDIT MANAGER having broad general experience now in electrical manufacturing, trustworthy, mature, capable, desires a change. E. M. HAWLEY, 1359 E. 50th St., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR OPERATOR wants position in Chicago; best references. C. B. LITTLE, 1210 N. Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.

EXPERIENCED collector, adjuster or salesman capable of handling difficult problems, desires permanent connection with reliable firm. Will consider any location. E. S. WOODHOUSE, 1217 W. 34th St., Lincoln, Ark.

## CENTRAL STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

YOUNG MAN (18) desires clerical position; one year's experience in general office work. LEONARD C. MEON, 616 E. 118th St., N. E., Cleveland, O.

YOUNG MAN, 18, desires position in business as both and all-around man; thoroughly competent to repair and drive auto. HAZEN M. BENSON, 222 Wisconsin St., Chicago, Ill. Phone Diverse 2717.

YOUNG MAN (24), educated, 6 years' office experience, wants position as salesman or assistant in advertising department. M. SUNLEAF, Geneva, Ill.

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## CENTRAL STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

YOUNG MAN (20) wishes position as junior salesman, with good reliable house or in office, with opportunity of advancement. MURRAY OX, 2500 E. 40th St., Cleveland, O.

YOUNG MAN (33), married, experienced salesman, familiar office details, etc., wants position in Virginia; references. HARRY COLLINS, 1000 Leland St., Chicago.

YOUNG MAN would exchange services as stenographer for piano or vocal lessons. R. C. BRISON, 4807 Keumore av., Chicago.

## CENTRAL STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

YOUNG MAN wants position in Dallas, Tex., as city or traveling salesman; some business experience. HANSON WHEELER, 300 W. 55th St., Chicago.

YOUNG MAN wants situation with professional golf stick maker. TOM JAS. CURRY, 530 Milburn St., Evanston, Ill.

YOUNG MAN (18) desires clerical position; one year's experience in general office work. LEONARD C. MEON, 616 E. 118th St., N. E., Cleveland, O.

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YOUNG MAN (24), educated, 6 years'



**WESTERN**  
OAKLAND, CAL.

**RTS AND CRAFT—Kodak Finishing.**  
Enlarging, Picture Framing.  
**COOK AND COOK, 543 15th St.**

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**BARBER—Arcade Baths**  
**NINE CHAIRS, A CUSTOM PLACE**  
**C. PTLE, Prop. 464 11th, Bacon Bldg.**

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**"CAFE "THE CITY HALL"**  
Cold Lunches a Specialty  
**524 San Pablo, S. A. DAVISON, Prop.**

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**DECORATIVE NEEDLECRAFT—Artistic,**  
individual designs and materials.  
Mail orders solicited. Estb. 15 yrs.  
**EMMA R. ILSEN, 14th, at Grove.**

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Gloves, Corsets, Hosiery, Underwear.  
**MOSS GLOVE HOUSE**  
**469 Thirteenth St., Near Broadway.**

**GROCERIES—SUNSET GROCERY CO.**  
Daily delivery. Oakland and Berkeley.  
Phones Berkeley 6295, Oakland 567.

**H. C. CAPWELL CO.**  
**DEPARTMENT STORE**  
Departments—Men's, Women's, Children's Play-  
room. Clinic, 14th and 15th Sts.

**ATS** Ballard's \$2.00 hats cover every  
wise head. Hats renovated.  
**JIM BALLARD**, 443 14th St.

**HUMAN HAIR GOODS—Mfrs. and dealers.**  
Hairdressing, manluring, etc.  
**MARVIN'S**, 14th, at Washington.

**JEWELRY—WATCHES—REPAIRING**  
Mail orders solicited  
Absolutely dependable  
Sole agents for the Pacific Coast

**J. SCHROENFELD** 1203 Broadway  
**LAUNDRY - CRYSTAL LAUNDRY CO.**  
 "Quality first" work; prompt delivery.  
 2307 Chestnut St. Phone Oakland 1468.

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**PAINTERS AND DECORATORS**  
**Dealers in Fine Wall Papers**  
**LLEWELYN CO.** 1835 Broadway. Oak 1108

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**PAINTER, Tinter, Burner, Varnisher:**  
 absolutely dependable work. **F. A. TYLER,**  
 414 E. 42d St. Claremont at Hudson,  
 Pied. 7484.

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**ROCKRIDGE GROCERY**  
 Service prompt and efficient.  
 5525 College Ave. Tel. Piedmont 58

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**SHIRTS - The Shirt Shop, up-to-the-minute**  
**Haerdashers. McNUTT & SWIFT,**  
 447 14th St., at Broadway.

MISS GRACE GILDEA HARVEY  
PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHER  
Sherman Clay Bldg., 14th and Clay

AILOR to Oakland's best trade. Im-  
ported woolens. B. A. OVLEN, 304-5  
Commercial Bldg., 12th, at Broadway.

RUNKS and Fine Leather Goods. Manu-  
facturing and repairing a specialty.  
QUALITY TRUNK CO., 1414 Broadway.

**SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.**

**ANCHOR REALTY COMPANY**  
J. Young, Pres. H. Van Bergen, Secy.  
409-17 Monadnock Bldg.  
ty & Country Realty, Loans, Insurance.

**SPINRETS**—Call a **SPINRELA** corsetiere to your home without obligation. **SUT-TER** 2456. Shop 118 Geary, 4th floor.  
**DAY NURSERY**—Children cared for by day, night or week. Terms reasonable. **Miss P. Ferguson**, 1904 Geary. Fill. 3778.  
**DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY** Repairing. Watch cleaning 53 Main St. **L. LESS & CO.**, 736 Market Street.  
**DRESSMAKING**—**MRS. O. P. COLE**, first-class work. Reasonable prices. Phone **Franklin 2134**. 2509 A Larkin St.  
**FARMS AND COUNTRY LANDS**—**E. B. BESECKER**, Established 1885 229 Pacific Building, San Francisco.  
**GLOVES OF QUALITY**

THE GLOVE ST.  
POS. A. ORR CO., 105 Grant Ave.

GOWNS AND SUITS  
SCHNEIDER, IMPORTER  
155 Whittell Bldg., 106 Geary, Kearny 1913.

HAIR Dressing, Manicuring, Shampoo-  
ing and Hair Cutting, Hair, Wig and  
Coupees, GOLDSTINE'S, 251-53 Powell st.

MILLINERY IMPORTER  
RAY LEVIN, 247, Powell St.  
Individuality in Design and Style

PHONOS—Behning player pianos and  
others, Victor and Columbia phono-  
graphs, CLARK WISE & CO., 51 Geary st.

TAILORS—J. A. ULRICH  
Men's Tailors  
45 Kearny St., San Francisco

**UNKS—Leather Goods, Ladies' Hand  
bags, Repairing. OPPENHEIMER, The  
Drunkman, 114 Grant Ave., nr. Post St.**

**BERKELEY, CAL.**

**BARBERS—The Shattuck Barber Shop.  
Eight chairs. Most desirable service.  
Bern Pierson, Prop., 2173 Shattuck Ave.**

**DELICATESSEN—SPOTS & BUSH  
GROCERIES AND DELICACIES  
2071 UNIVERSITY AVE.**

**GROCERIES—SUNSET GROCERY CO.—  
specializing on our own select bakery pro-  
ducts. SHATTUCK & KITTRIDGE.  
phone Berkeley 6295.**

**JEWELRY—WATCHES—REPAIRING**  
We decorate our own China  
phonograph department in connection.  
**FRANK OWEN, 3270 Adeline at Alcatraz.**

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**SANTA BARBARA, CAL.**

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**T. GOODS AND G. NOVELTIES**  
**THE GIFT SHOP**  
1203 State Street

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**CLOTHING**  
**THE GREAT WARDROBE**  
Good Things in Clothes for Men and  
Boys. Hats and Coats for Ladies

---

**DRY GOODS**  
**G. F. TRENWITH**  
**LADIES' FURNISHINGS**

**CORIES—DIEHL'S.** A grocery since 1891. Dependable eatables and good service. 827 State St. Both phones 44

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**SANTA ANA, CAL.**

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**JEWELRY AND PIANOS—CARL G. TROCK.** Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Edison Phonographs and Pianos.

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**JEWELERS—J. H. PADGHAM & SON**  
CO., 106 East Fourth St.  
Phone: Home 96, Sunset 200.

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**E. MODERN DRY CLEANING CO.,**  
9 N. Main St. Home Phone 429, Sun-  
set 168. Work called for and delivered.

Patrons of This Advertising

Will note that

**HOPS OF QUALITY  
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From Merchants in  
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appears each Tuesday, Thursday and  
Saturday.

Shops of Quality Advertising from  
Central and Western U. S.

This advertising costs 10c per line and is placed under annual contract. No advertisement is accepted for less than 3 lines.











# Financial, Commercial and Trade News of the World

## ENGLISH BANKERS DISCUSS QUESTION OF GOLD RESERVES

Critics Say Stock of Gold Is Much Too Small for Volume of Business and That Larger Amount of Capital Should Be Idle for Safety's Sake

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—If the financial history of any civilized country during the last two or three hundred years were to be written, the question of gold reserves or monetary reserves of some sort, would come in for a very considerable share of attention. In England this melting-pot of opinions boiled furiously for many years before Peel's Bank act of 1844, and though it has been more or less "off the boil" (as housewives say) since then, still it has been simmering all the time. Now it gives evidence of steaming up again.

In England we are quite satisfied with our system of currency. The only thing that it is too successful in allowing us to work on a very small margin of reserve. In other words, many competent critics say that our stock of gold is much too small for our business, and that for the sake of safety we should be content to keep a larger amount of capital idle, even though keeping capital idle is, in itself, a wasteful process.

Sir Edward Holden, chairman of the London City & Midland Bank, now one of England's biggest joint stock banks, is raising the question now. He points, as the fashion is, to Germany, and shows how the Reichsbank last year increased her holding of gold from £30,000,000 to £50,000,000 sterling. Moreover, during the same period an addition of £12,000,000 sterling to the imperial war chest was commenced. Germany, that is, added more than 20,000,000 to her stock of gold last year, though at a considerable financial loss. Another thing, Sir Edward points out, is that the new American currency law empowers the new central banks to open agencies in London, and also allows every national bank having a capital and surplus of not less than £200,000 to establish branches in London. The effect of this must be the creation of a considerable amount of new credit. There are already no fewer than 120 banks of the colonies and other countries established in London, and Sir Edward's point is that all these base the credit which they create on the small gold reserve kept by the Bank of England, which fluctuates between about £20,000,000 and £40,000,000 sterling, and that the new American branch banks, if they settle over here, will increase the credit created without in any way increasing the basis upon which the credit rests.

All this is only understandable with some knowledge of the English system of banking and currency, and the following sketch will, it is hoped, refresh the memories of those who already know and enlighten those who do not.

First of all it must be clearly understood that there is no law in England regulating the proportion of cash to be held against deposits. But banks have to publish balance sheets, and in those balance sheets a reasonable proportion of cash to deposits must be shown. Public opinion has of recent years fixed this proportion at about 18 or 20 per cent. But this is not the case. The item reads "Cash in hand and at the Bank of England." And here we reach the very crux of the question. All the great London clearing banks keep accounts with the Bank of England. The clearing of cheques between them each day is settled by one credit or one debit, as the case may be, in the accounts of each bank in the books of the Bank of England. No gold passes, one debt represented by a cheque has been cancelled by another debt represented by a cheque, and the total of the bankers' balances in the books of the Bank of England remains unchanged. Thus the huge majority of transactions are accomplished by means of cheques, gold only being required as pocket money, so to speak, i. e., for the odds and ends of expenditure. Consequently it will easily be seen that, so far as internal requirements are concerned, the large trade of England could be carried on with a microscopic amount of gold.

But England has trade relations with every country under the sun, as a consequence of which a demand for gold may, and does come, from any quarter. Moreover England has absolutely free trade in gold. Any one who has, or who can manufacture, a credit in London can draw gold and export it. Consequently, with the smallest stock of gold of any great commercial country, England is committed to the apparently desperate venture of meeting the demands of all comers. And the only weapon of protection in her hand is the bank rate, which she can raise to attract gold, or lower, to let gold out again, when the pressure is past.

We must go back now to what we called the crux of the question, a little further back. The item in bankers' balance sheets reads, as was said, "Cash in hand and at the Bank of England." Now every banker treats his balance at the Bank of England as cash, just as we all do in the case of our own bank. But just as our own banker does not keep all our balance in cash, but naturally uses part of it in loans and discounts to others of his customers, so does the Bank of England use a part of the bankers' balances for its own purposes. It is true that the Bank of England keeps a proportion of actual cash to deposits much larger than does any other banker, say about 50 per cent.

But the fact that it does not keep 100 per cent, and the further fact that the cash it keeps is in the form of notes partly based on securities, have to be faced. Moreover, there is a further consideration. The London bankers are themselves entrusted with balances by country bankers, in whose balance sheets the item appears. "Cash in hand and with London agents." This cash with London agents is treated by the said London agents as part of their ordinary deposits. That is to say, the greater part is used in ordinary loans, etc., and the rest held in cash or deposited with the Bank of England.

Thus we see that practically all the other banks only keep in hand sufficient money for their tills, relying on the Bank of England to keep the general stock of gold for the whole community. The Bank of England, however, was founded for the sake of profit. It has shareholders for whom it has to earn a dividend, and though this consideration undoubtedly ranks second and public duty first, in its counsels and actions, still it is a consideration, and leads naturally enough to the employment of about 50 per cent of the funds deposited with it. Sir Edward Holden quoted the liabilities of the English banks alone, excluding Scottish and Irish, as £860,000,000, to which has to be added £250,000,000 due to postoffice savings banks depositors; i. e., £1,110,000,000, the only visible reserve, against which is the £40,000,000 in the Bank of England.

In The Christian Science Monitor for April 23 last there was an article on this subject in which mention was made of a committee of bankers which had been formed to consider this question. No decision has yet been announced, but Sir Edward, as an incentive to their arriving at a speedy conclusion has announced that 12 months hence, in the event of nothing being done in the meantime towards a settlement of the question, his bank, the London City & Midland Bank, will publish in its balance sheet the amount of actual cash held. Probably if one bank did this the others would, competitively, do the same. This would be a partial solution of the question, but we do not think that the banks, if put to the expense of keeping an actual cash reserve larger, considerably larger, than they do at present, would rest content till they had forced the government, and perhaps the Bank of England too, to take some share in the cost of maintaining a larger reserve.

## LACLEDE GAS LIGHT CO. IS DOING WELL

During the fiscal year ended Dec. 31 last the Laclede Gas Light Company earned a surplus available for the outstanding common stock equal to 8.16 per cent, as compared with 8.40 per cent in the previous year. Gross and net earnings were larger than in the previous year, but there was a 3.5 per cent increase in interest and preferred dividend charges, so that the surplus available for the common was reduced \$25,221, or 2.8 per cent.

The policy of the company since the present management assumed control a few years ago has been to make liberal allowances for depreciation and the amount charged for such purposes in 1913 was about \$273,000, which is equal to 2.55 per cent on the outstanding common stock. Therefore the actual earnings available for the common stock and depreciation was equal to over 10½ per cent on the outstanding common.

At the close of the fiscal year the company's profit and loss surplus remained the same as in the previous year, but there was a substantial increase in the reserve funds, which stood at about \$900,000 on Dec. 31 last. Liberal deductions were made during the 12 months for maintenance and notwithstanding this and the increased cost of production during the latter half of the year there was a small gain in net for the period. More than \$1,000,000 was expended for improvements and additions. Owing to the very heavy increase in the price of gas oil, a product used extensively in the manufacture of water gas, it has been found necessary to abandon as far as possible the production of gas by that method. New coal gas plants of greatly increased capacity and modern design have been erected and were placed in commission on Feb. 1 last. The company's business has grown materially and during the last year a new general office building was erected to meet current demands and facilitate operations.

## SOUTH LAKE

Annual report of South Lake Mining Company shows surplus assets, exclusive of mine and plant, of \$46,606 on Dec. 31, 1913, compared with \$29,885 a year ago. There is \$39,495 cash on hand, with \$8740 unpaid on account of assessment No. 2, due June 3, 1912.

**ST. MARY'S MINERAL LAND CO.**  
The annual report for the St. Mary's Mineral Land Company for the year ended Dec. 31 last, compares as follows:

1913	1912	1911	
Receipts	\$846,739	\$810,400	\$708,806
Expenses	\$21,839	\$90,029	\$17,653
Cash on hand	224,903	150,370	\$1,263

## OPTIMISTIC POSITION ON THE OUTLOOK

London Statist Says All Political Danger Seems to Have Disappeared and Money Market Improvement Will Continue

## ADVANCE IN STOCKS

In an editorial on "The Rise in Securities—Will It Last?" the London Statist of Jan. 31 takes a traditionally optimistic position on the outlook, but at the same time points out some considerations well worth attention of investors, quite aside from opinion as to the immediate future of prices. Excerpts are given below:

The great stringency in the money market last year has now definitely changed for the better, as all political danger seems to have disappeared from the situation in the Balkans and there is no longer anxiety concerning relationship of the great powers one to the other.

Moreover, the general financial outlook has greatly improved. Brazil, Canada, Argentina and other countries succeeded in getting through a year of unexpected financial stringency without any grave inconvenience. Indeed, the only trouble outstanding is the Mexican question and even this seems to be approaching a solution. With the disappearance of political and financial uneasiness in general, advance in the prices of all securities was inevitable.

Doubtless it will be said that if a great many new issues of securities are made in the current year there can be no material appreciation in prices, as the competition for capital will tend to keep up the rate of interest. With regard to the new issues in the current year, however, account has to be taken of the fact that a large part of the capital needed has already been provided by bankers, and that, as securities are placed with the investing public and paid out of new savings, bankers' money will be set free, and that on balance, there will be a large increase in money available for purchase of securities. In considering prices of stocks it is essential to take into account not the amount of securities offered for investment, but quantity of new capital actually spent in consequence of the new flotations. If the issue of new securities merely means funding of floating debt and involves no new expenditure of capital, it is obvious they will not absorb any portion of the accumulating funds. They will merely replace the money already provided by bankers with money provided by investors. Inasmuch as trade is also showing a tendency to decline, the amount of bankers' money that can be lent to private traders to finance their turnover may also show contraction, and a still larger portion of bankers' funds will be set free for employment in the security market.

The return of all this money to bankers will mean that banking money will be unusually abundant, that the rate of interest in the money market will be very low, and that bankers will be glad to employ their surplus in loans to the stock exchange and in financing purchase of securities by the investing public to a greater extent than for many years past.

How far the advance in prices will go will depend upon the quickness with which enterprise all over the world will be restarted. As time goes on the abundance of money, resulting in part from the great savings of the world at present and the enormous output of gold, for which for the time there will be little demand, will bring about a revival of enterprise. Hence the trade reaction due to the Balkan trouble and monetary stringency of the last year will not last long. But even after enterprise revives and construction of many new works is commenced, it is improbable prices of securities will again fall to the recent low level.

In our judgment, the advance in the prices of securities witnessed in the past month is not only fully warranted, but will be followed by further advance as time goes on. And we believe there will be very little danger of prices of securities again falling to last year's level for many years to come.

## WORLD'S WHEAT CROP LARGEST

WASHINGTON—The world's wheat crop passed the four billion bushel mark for the first time last year, when it reached a total of 4,125,658,000, according to statistics issued by the department of agriculture. This is 208,571,000 bushels in excess of the previous year's wheat production.

**BAR SILVER PRICES**  
NEW YORK—Zimmerman & Forsyth quote bar silver 57½ cents an ounce; Mexican dollars 44½ cents.

LONDON—Bar silver steady 26 9/16d.; unchanged; gold premium at Madrid 6.25; at Lisbon 16.

**WELLS FARGO'S MOTOR SERVICE**  
CHICAGO—Wells Fargo recently started a motor car service between Chicago, Geneva and Aurora, to capture small-town business from the parcel post. Mail and business this service with automobiles to call at farmers' houses.

## SIGNIFICANCE OF U. S. STEEL TONNAGE GAIN

NEW YORK—The increase of 331,572 tons in unfilled tonnage of the Steel corporation in January was gratifying, but shows how greatly exaggerated were reports of expanded mill quotations and incoming business.

The average maximum finishing capacity of the corporation is about 45,000 tons per day. Assuming that it operated 65 per cent of capacity in January, production must have been close to 28,350 tons a day. The increase in unfilled tonnage showed that orders came in at 12,700 tons a day in excess of production, and must have been not much more than 41,000 tons per day, or 4000 per day below maximum capacity.

Several independents not producers of rails, shapes, plates and the other heavier forms of steel, such as used by railroads, received business considerably in excess of capacity in January. The Steel Corporation is a producer of all the heavier lines used by railroads, and it is because of this that its increase in incoming business in January, compared with capacity, was not as large proportionately as that of several independents.

The corporation's incoming business in January was not large when compared with previous buying periods after a depression. In October, 1912, which practically marked the climax of steel buying on that movement, orders averaged 75,000 tons per day.

Had the railroads been in the market, the Steel Corporation in January would have made a very much better showing, but the fact that the increase in tonnage is the first since Dec. 31, 1912, is encouraging and manufacturers hope the improvement will continue. Considering that steel manufacturers lowered prices to almost a cost basis to attract buying, the increase in January is not surprising.

## REORGANIZATION OF ROCK ISLAND

NEW YORK—A plan for readjustment of Rock Island holding companies' securities may be ready for presentation to holders of those securities about the middle of next week, according to a director. As yet the plan has not been fully formulated to take care of Rock Island Company shares, but this he said, would probably be settled at conference of the readjustment committee, early next week.

To collateral bond holders the plan will be made more attractive by securing a large cash fund for improvement of the property through assessment of the New Jersey company shares. Assessments have been proposed as high as \$20 a share, but it is believed \$10 will be finally decided on. The latter figure would give the Rock Island roundly \$15,000,000 for improvement of the property immediately. In return, these shareholders will probably receive stock in the operating company, but on a much reduced scale.

## STATE STREET EXCHANGE REPORT

Income account of State Street Exchange for 1913 calendar year shows receipts of \$451,316 from rents and interest, payments of \$425,011 including \$122,500 (3½ per cent) dividends leaving balance of \$26,305. Real estate and buildings are valued at \$6,295,926. There is \$3,500,000 capital outstanding, \$2,658,000 mortgage notes and a stock exchange fund of \$100,000.

There are 22 rooms vacant, a fair rental value of which is \$17,000.

## NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—A considerable degree of irregularity was noted in the naval stores market yesterday, when prices of all rosins were firmly held, but spirits of turpentine declined under increased offerings to as low as 48½¢ per gallon.

Rosin—Most dealers were yesterday holding out for \$4.57½@4.67½ for the common to good strained varieties, but the same interests who have been consistently granting concessions of from 5 to 10 cents on the representative grades were yesterday granting similar concessions. The New York Commercial quotes: Graded B \$4.57½@4.67½, D \$4.57½@4.67½, E 4.62½@4.72½, F \$4.67½@4.77½, G \$4.67½@4.77½, H \$4.67½@4.77½, I \$4.70, K \$4.95, M \$3.80, N \$6.80, WG \$6.95, WW \$7.35.

Tar and pitch—Dealers were again placing kiln-burned and retort tar on the basis of \$7.25@7.50 per barrel according to quantity and quality. Pitch is dull and neglected.

**SAVANNAH**—Spirits firm at 46c. sales 18, receipts 126, exports 319, stock 18,302. Rosin firm, sales 1750, receipts 2043, exports 955, stock 150,958. Prices: WW \$6.80, WG \$6.40, N \$6.25, M \$5.25, K \$4.40, I \$4.20, H \$4.10, G \$4.05@4.07½, F \$4.05, D \$4.05, B \$4.05.

**GENERAL RAILWAY SIGNAL CO.**  
NEW YORK—The General Railway Signal Company reports for year ended Dec. 31:

1913	1912	1911	
Gross earnings	\$1,707,829	\$1,707,829	\$1,707,829
Expenses	400,405	400,405	400,405
Net earnings	1,307,424	1,307,424	1,307,424
Interest charges	20,256	20,256	20,256
Balance	1,277,169	1,277,169	1,277,169
Depreciation, etc.	307,022	307,022	307,022
Balance	970,147	970,147	970,147
Dividends	345,000	345,000	345,000
Balance	625,147	625,147	625,147
Reserve account	156,782	156,782	156,782
Surplus	468,365	468,365	468,365

## GOOD REPORT OF NATIONAL BISCUIT CO.

Balance Earned for Common Stock Outstanding More Than Two Per Cent Greater Than for Previous Fiscal Year

## INCREASE IN SURPLUS

NEW YORK—National Biscuit Company reports for year ended Jan. 31, 1914:

1914	1913	1912	
Net profits	\$8,108,018	\$4,234,379	\$4,234,379
Dividends	3,782,825	3,782,825	3,782,825
Surplus	1,385,183	1,385,183	1,385,183
Pre surplus	12,293,089	12,293,089	12,293,089
Total surplus	13,678,272	12,360,089	12,360,089
Profit and loss surp.	13,678,272	12,360,089	12,360,089

\*After allowing for 7 per cent dividends on the \$21,804,500 preferred stock, the balance, \$3,451,732, is equal to 13.75 per cent on the \$29,236,000 common outstanding. This compares with 6.50 per cent earned on same common stock previous year.

The general balance sheet of the National Biscuit Company as of Jan. 31, 1914, compares as follows:

ASSETS	1914	1913	1912
Plants, etc.	\$51,777,256	\$51,777,256	\$51,777,256
Cash	3,402,987	3,402,987	3,402,987
Securities	909,948	909,948	909,948
Accs. receiv.	3,332,333	3,332,333	3,332,333
Inventories	4,510,415	4,510,415	4,510,415
Total	63,935,936	63,935,936	63,935,936
LIABILITIES			
Preferred stock	21,804,500	21,804,500	21,804,500
Common stock	29,236,000	29,236,000	29,236,000
Accounts payable	465,104	465,104	465,104
Profit and loss surp.	13,678,272	12,360,089	12,360,089
Total	63,935,936	63,935,936	63,935,936

## DIVIDENDS

The directors of the Southern Pacific Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½¢ per cent.

Standard Oil Company of Ohio declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$3 a share and an extra dividend of \$2 a share.

The Crown Reserve Mining Company declared customary monthly dividend of 2 per cent, payable March 16 to stock of record Feb. 28.

The Porcupine Crown Mine Company declared initial quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 16.

International Smelting and Refining Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable March 2 to stock of record Feb. 21.

Booth Fisheries Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½¢ per cent on first preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

Manhattan Bridge Three-Cent Line declared an initial dividend of 1½¢ per cent on the \$190,000 stock. The line carried 4,000,000 passengers last year.

The Pittsburgh Silver Peak Gold Mining Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable March 2 to stock of record Feb. 18.

The Willington Gas Company, Philadelphia, has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on the preferred, payable March 2 to stock of record Feb. 18.

The American Sugar Refining Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½¢ per cent each on its preferred and common stocks, payable April 2 to stock of record March 2.

The National Biscuit Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 1½¢ per cent, both on its preferred and common stocks. The common is payable April 15 to stock of record March 28.

Quaker Oats Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 2½¢ per cent on common stock, payable April 15, to stock of record April 1 and 1½¢ per cent on preferred stock, payable May 29 to stock of record May 1.

## CONDITIONS IN THE NORTHWEST

MINNEAPOLIS—Minneapolis traffic movement for January was 52,663 cars, a decrease of 6817, or 11.46 per cent, compared with last year. Bank clearings for the month at \$107,000,000 compared with \$117,000,000, are about in proportion. Other trade comparisons were unfavorable.

President Prince of the First National bank said: "I am a thorough believer in the favorable outlook, and am confident of better business in the spring. It is my impression, however, that the tone of business sentiment is just a trifle more favorable than actual results."

"But the Northwest is in splendid condition, and every one is hopeful. I look for much greater activity in general business when spring opens."

## APPROVE PLAN OF BOND ISSUE

NEW YORK—The directors of the Southern Pacific company have approved the plan calling for the authorization of the \$55,000,000 5 per cent convertible bonds.

The directors authorized an increase of \$20,000,000 in the capital stock of the company in order to supply sufficient stock for conversion of all of the \$55,000,000 convertible bonds which are to be offered to stockholders.

The stockholders of the company will be asked to ratify this action at the annual meeting in Kentucky on April 8. A syndicate is being formed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. to underwrite the issue, which will be offered to stockholders at par in ratio of 20 per cent of holdings.

## AUSTRALIAN WOOL ARRIVALS SHOW IMPORT POSSIBILITIES

Scarcity of Domestic Clips Leads Buyers to Test Offerings From the World's Markets—Return of Conservative Sentiment on the Subject of Quotations

An event of the current week that attracts attention to the import possibilities in the wool trade is the arrival Tuesday of the first direct wool shipment from Australia in great bulk to reach port and enter the Boston market this year free of duty. It is a record cargo, both in quantity of wool and in aggregate value of pelts, skins and wool brought here, being reckoned as worth upward of \$2,000,000.

Receipts of wool from abroad naturally tend to increase in the first quarter of each new year, this being the active delivering period on wools grown in the southern hemisphere. Removal of tariff restrictions, combined with an actual scanty supply here of many grades of domestic clips, has caused the movement in this direction to become more pronounced than it was a year ago.

Primary markets abroad all uphold quotations very strongly, and for the present the wools that are arriving from abroad supplement, rather than supplant, stocks of domestic production held here, and can hardly be regarded as on a formidable competitive footing, as long as domestic supplies continue to evince a tendency to increase in firmness.

Indications are not lacking, however, of a return to greater conservatism with the realization that foreign clips have scarcely begun to make their influence felt and will inevitably gravitate to this market in larger volume wherever it is profitable to import them. The margin is so small that the fostering of a "boom" market on this side is considered decidedly injudicious by experienced wool merchants who handle domestic stock.

Contracting for wool at western points in advance of shearing is less active, now that growers have adopted a firmer attitude as the result of competitive bidding for early clips. On the other hand, it is quite probable that the new 1914 domestic wools will come on an expected market and meet with ready purchase.

This probability is attributable to the fact that many manufacturers have shown sample goods largely made from domestic wools and require such stock, if it can be obtained, to meet customers' expectations. But the scarcity of do-

mestic clips also causes buyers to examine and test foreign wools.

Current demand from the mills is still of a fairly active character, taking the Boston wool market as a whole, but there is a clearly defined disposition on the part of buyers, because of the firmness of quotations, to be more exacting in their requirements if asking prices are paid. For fine staple territory, scoured basis, about 54¢-55¢ is asked; for fine medium, 51¢-53¢; for fine clothing, 51¢-53¢.

Pulled wools in view of the relative scarcity of the general run of territory offerings, figure as a prominent factor in the market, and are much firmer than at any previous time for many weeks. Scoured wools are in good request and are correspondingly firm. For A super, scoured basis, the quotation is about 45¢-48¢ and for B super 39¢-43¢.

In spite of the gain in available imports of similar wools, domestic dealers are held quite firmly. For Ohio washed delaine the price is a shade above 27¢, as a rule, and many dealers will not consider an offer of less than 27½¢. For Ohio XX and above 26½¢ is asked.

New Zealand crossbreds bring 28¢-29¢, cents for 40s and 25¢-26¢ cents for 40s, and Argentine Lincolns fetch 22¢-23¢, cents. Australian 64s to 70s bring 30¢-35¢ cents.

There is no change of importance in the goods market. Aside from reports of further efforts by American manufacturers to secure information as to prospects for export business, little information that has not already become public is obtainable. More competition in dress goods than in fabrics for men's wear is in prospect, it is understood, but that fact had been more or less shadowed in the earlier plans to meet the situation.

In the carpet and rug trade, manufacturers are fairly well supplied with orders and are using up stocks of carpet wool steadily. Importers are becoming more active in their preparations to compete with domestic carpet mills, according to reports from New York and Philadelphia, and another season will probably witness a stiff contest for supremacy in this branch of the textile industry.

## INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY SUBSCRIPTIONS

NEW YORK—Practically all 3000 shares of International Nickel Company common stock, voting trust certificates, offered for subscription to employees and officers at 110, have been subscribed for. Of the 4000 persons on the payroll about 40 per cent subscribed for their allotment of shares.

The right to subscribe expired on Jan. 31. The minimum subscription was one share to any employee of under five years' service and receiving up to \$925 yearly, while the maximum subscription was 10 shares to any one receiving



# Leading Events in Athletic National League Dates

## AMERICANS MEET TODAY TO ADOPT A 1914 SCHEDULE

Also Expected to Hold Conference With the National League Magnates Who Adopted Their Tuesday

### PITCHER TYLER SIGNS

NEW YORK—American league magnates are scheduled to meet in this city today for the purpose of adopting their playing dates for the season of 1914 and attending to such other business as may come up for discussion. The schedule has already been prepared by the special committee, and will be accepted without discussion.

Following the adoption of the schedule it is expected that an important conference will be held with the National League magnates at which the Federal league will be given much serious consideration.

The most important business transacted by the National league club owners at their meeting Tuesday afternoon was the appointment of a special committee of three authorized to represent the league in all important conferences with other bodies in organized baseball. This is nothing more or less than a war committee, and it is expected to represent the National league at a conference with American league interests about Thursday, when the Federal league proposition will be gone over in much detail. This committee is not authorized to act for the league, but will report back after all conferences, making at such times what ever recommendations seem desirable.

The committee is made up of President John K. Tener, A. G. Herrmann and John C. Toole, the attorney of the New York Giants.

Next to the appointment of this committee came the adoption of the playing schedule, adopted as drafted without change. The total mileage for all the clubs is \$1,969, divided between the individual clubs as follows:

Boston \$507, Brooklyn \$829, New York \$801, Philadelphia \$106, Pittsburgh \$13, 210, Cincinnati \$1,061, Chicago \$1,740, St. Louis \$1,885.

Pittsburgh's big mileage is explained by the Sunday game proposition.

The club owners formally signed the league's four-year contract with President J. K. Tener and the pen used by the magnates is now in possession of Secretary-Treasurer John A. Heydler. Announcement was made of the appointment of these umpires, all of whom served last year, with the exception of Harry Johnson, who is a recruit from the Three L. League: Al Orth, R. D. Embs, Charles Rigler, William Klem, Mal Carson, E. C. Quigley, W. J. Byron and Harry Johnson.

The proposition to play all of Jersey City's weekday home game at Ebbets field was considered, but no action was taken. Mr. Ebbetts likes the idea of having the International club in Brooklyn when Brooklyn is on the road, but it is satisfactory that the Jersey City team does not play there until such time as Ebbetts can manipulate a trade of the Newark club, now owned by him, for the Jersey City team thereby putting the Brooklyn magnate in control of the minor league club using his park.

Pitcher George Tyler signed a contract Tuesday to pitch for the Boston Nationals next season, following a talk he had with Manager Stallings. Tyler wouldn't state the size of the contract, but President Gaffney volunteered the information that he got a substantial raise.

Announcement was made by Manager Evers of the Philadelphia club that he had signed Pitcher Chalmers, with whom the Federal league had been negotiating. Cincinnati bought the release of Ray Miller from Montreal and signed him to a Cincinnati contract.

While the National leagues were in session at the Waldorf the Federalists, led by President Gilmore at their head, were holding forth at the Hotel Knickerbocker, dodging the newspaper men for one reason, although in the evening President Gilmore did favor a few with an interview. The purpose of the meeting it had absolutely nothing to do with making overtures to organized baseball, prevent Wegman from jumping into organized baseball, or to attempt to place team in New York at this time.

On matter of attempting to enter the field of organized baseball, Mr. Gilmore is most emphatic.

Even if the national commission would go so far as to invite us over to our meeting we would refuse. If the national commission wants to see us we can come over to our hotel."

## AMHERST BALL CANDIDATES OUT

AMHERST—With the call for battery candidates Tuesday, Amherst started its season baseball practice. Eleven men in all reported, six pitchers and five batters. The squad will be in the charge of Captain Strahan until George Davis arrives next week.

There is a scarcity of battery material. The following men reported: Brough, Robinson, Brough, McGay, E. Miller, Widmayer, catchers, Brough, Ashley, R. M. Fuller, Smart,

## OFFICIAL NATIONAL LEAGUE SCHEDULE, 1914

	AT BOSTON	AT BROOKLYN	AT NEW YORK	AT PHILADELPHIA	AT PITTSBURGH	AT CINCINNATI	AT CHICAGO	AT ST. LOUIS	ABROAD	
BOSTON		April 14, 15, 16, 17 June 1, 2, 3, 4, Oct. 5, 6, 7	May 7, 8, 9, 11 May 29, 30, 31 Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 2, 3	April 18, 20, 21, 22 May 29, 30, 31 Sept. 2, 3, 4, 5	May 12, 18, 19, 20 July 20, 21, 22, 23 Aug. 20, 21, 22	May 13, 14, 15, 16 July 16, 17, 18, 19 Aug. 17, 18, 19	May 21, 22, 23, 24 July 8, 9, 10, 11 Aug. 24, 25, 26	May 25, 26, 27 July 12, 13, 14, 15 Aug. 27, 28, 29, 30	Sundays, 4 Saturdays, 12 Dec. Day at Philad'a	
BROOKLYN	April 23, 24, 25, 27 July 3, 4, 4, 6 Sept. 12, 14, 15		May 2, 4, 5, 6 June 29, 30, July 1, 2 Sept. 9, 10, 11	May 7, 8, 9, 11 June 24, 25 Sept. 7, 7, 8 Sept. 30, Oct. 1	May 25, 26, 27 July 13, 14, 15, 16 Aug. 26, 27, 28, 29	May 21, 22, 23, 24 July 8, 9, 10, 11 Aug. 16, 24, 25	May 13, 14, 15, 16 July 17, 18, 19 Aug. 17, 18, 19, 20	May 17, 18, 19, 20 July 30, 21, 22, 23 Aug. 21, 22, 23	Sundays, 5 Saturdays, 11 July 4 at Boston Labor Day at Phila	
NEW YORK	Ap. 28, 29, 30, May 1 June 24, 25, 26, 27 Sept. 7, 7, 8	April 18, 20, 21, 22 May 29, 30, 30 Sept. 2, 3, 4, 5		April 14, 15, 16, 17 June 1, 2, 3, 4 Sept. 12, 14, 15	May 13, 14, 15, 18 July 7, 7, 18 Aug. 17, 18, 30, 31	May 17, 18, 19, 20 July 20, 21, 22, 23 Aug. 21, 22, 23	May 25, 26, 27 July 12, 13, 14, 15 Aug. 27, 28, 29, 30	May 21, 22, 23, 24 July 8, 9, 10, 11 Aug. 24, 25, 26	Sundays, 5 Saturdays, 11 Dec. Day at Brooklyn Labor Day at Boston	
PHILADELPHIA	May 2, 4, 5, 6 June 29, 30, July 1, 2 Sept. 9, 10, 11	Apr. 28, 29, 30, May 1 June 28, 27 Aug. 13, 14, 15 Oct. 2, 3	April 23, 24, 25, 27 July 3, 4, 4, 6 Aug. 13, 14, 15 Oct. 5, 6, 7		May 21, 22, 23, 24 July 8, 9, 10, 11, 24 Aug. 24, 25	May 25, 26, 27 July 12, 13, 14, 15 Aug. 27, 28, 29, 30	May 17, 18, 19, 20 July 20, 21, 22, 23 Aug. 21, 22, 23	May 13, 14, 15, 16 July 16, 17, 18, 19 Aug. 17, 18, 19	Sundays, 5 Saturdays, 12 July 4 at New York	
PITTSBURGH	June 10, 11, 12, 13 Aug. 4, 5, 6, 7 Sept. 19, 21, 22	June 19, 20, 22, 23 July 30, 21, Aug. 1, 3 Sept. 23, 24, 25	June 15, 16, 17, 18 July 25, 27, 28, 29 Sept. 26, 28, 29	June 5, 6, 8, 9 Aug. 8, 10, 11, 12 Sept. 16, 17, 18		April 30, May 1, 2 May 29, 30, 30 Aug. 14, 15 Oct. 1, 2, 3	May 18, 19, 20, 21 May 30, June 1, 2 June 28 Oct. 4, 5	April 26, 27, 28, 29 May 10, June 1, 2 July 5 Sept. 5, 6, 13	April 14, 15, 16, 17 June 25, 30, July 1 Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4	Sundays, 10 Saturdays, 10
CINCINNATI	June 5, 6, 8, 9 Aug. 8, 10, 11, 12 Sept. 23, 24, 25	June 15, 16, 17, 18 July 25, 26, 28, 29 Sept. 23, 24, 25	June 19, 20, 22, 23 July 30, 31, Aug. 1, 3 Sept. 10, 17, 18	June 10, 11, 12, 13 Aug. 4, 5, 6, 7 Sept. 26, 28, 29	April 30, May 1, 2 May 29, 30, 30 Aug. 14, 15 Oct. 1, 2, 3		April 22, 23, 24, 25 June 20, 30 July 1, 2 Sept. 7, 7, 8	May 6, 7, 9, 10 June 1, 2, 3, July 3, 9, 4, 5	Sundays, 2, Sats. 15 Dec. Day at Pitts. July 4 at St. Louis Labor Day at Chicago	
CHICAGO	June 15, 16, 17, 17 July 25, 26, 28, 29 Sept. 26, 28, 29	June 5, 6, 8, 9 Aug. 8, 10, 11, 12 Sept. 16, 17, 18	June 10, 11, 12, 13 Aug. 4, 5, 6, 7 Sept. 19, 21, 22	June 18, 19, 20, 22 July 30, 31, Aug. 1, 3 Sept. 23, 24, 25	May 6, 7, 8, 9 July 4, 4, 4 Sept. 9, 10, 11, 12	April 14, 15, 16, 17 June 25, 26, 27 Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4		April 18, 19, 20, 21 May 11, 12 June 28 Oct. 2, 3, 4, 5	Sundays, 3 Saturdays, 14 June 17 at Boston July 4 at Pittsburgh	
ST. LOUIS	June 18, 19, 20, 22 July 30, 31, Aug. 1, 3 Sept. 16, 18, 18	June 10, 11, 12, 13 Aug. 4, 5, 6, 7 Sept. 26, 28, 29	June 5, 6, 8, 9 Aug. 8, 10, 11, 12 Sept. 23, 24, 25	June 15, 16, 17, 23 July 25, 27, 28, 29 Sept. 19, 21, 22	April 23, 24, 25 June 24, 25, 26, 27 Aug. 13 Sept. 7, 7, 8	April 26, 27, 28, 29 Sept. 5, 6 Sept. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14	Apr. 30, May 1, 2, 3, 4 May 28, 30, 30, 31 Aug. 15, 16		Sundays, 6 Saturdays, 15 Dec. Day at Chicago Labor Day at Pitts.	
AT HOME	Saturdays, 13 June 17 with Chicago July 4 with Brooklyn Labor Day with N. Y.	Saturdays, 14 Dec. Day with N. Y. Labor Day with Philad'a	Saturdays, 14 Dec. Day with Philad'a Labor Day with N. Y.	Saturdays, 13 Dec. Day with Boston Labor Day with Brook.	Saturdays, 15 Dec. Day with Cinel July 4 with Chicago Labor Day with St. L.	Sundays, 15 Saturdays, 10	Sundays, 14 Saturdays, 11 Dec. Day with St. L. Labor Day with Cin.	Sundays, 11 Saturdays, 10 Dec. Day with St. L. Labor Day with Cin.		

## LOCAL CURLERS WILL REPRESENT U. S. IN CANADA

Rinks From Greater Boston to Compete in Gordon Medal Match in Montreal Next Week

Twenty rinks of curlers representing the United States, six of which will be sent from the Country and Brae-Burn Clubs and the Curling Club of Boston, will compete against 20 rinks of Canadian curlers for the Gordon medal in Montreal next week.

The journey of part of the Boston teams will start next Monday and St. John will be the objective point of four teams that will compete with St. John players prior to the international match. The St. John-Boston matches will be played Tuesday, and the Hub players will be:

Team 1—Allen, Denny, Russell and Jacques, skip.  
Team 2—Howe, Clement, Daniels and Amory, skip.  
Team 3—MacAusland, Albrece, De Camp and Young, skip.  
Team 4—Bradford, Turner, Paul and McGaw, skip.

The above named players will arrive in Montreal Thursday in ample time for practice for the Gordon matches Friday, and that evening there will be a dinner. Special matches will be the order of play the following day and in the evening the Country Club will dine with the Montreal Club.

Three rinks of players will represent the Country Club in the Gordon medal match and the Clyde Park will have an extra curler, so that five men are placed on one of the teams and the order of it will necessarily have to be changed in the big match. Last year the Canadians won the Gordon medal. The Gordon medal teams from Greater Boston will be made up as follows:

THE COUNTRY CLUB  
Team 1—Allen, Denny, Russell and Jacques, skip.  
Team 2—Howe, Clement, Daniels and Amory, skip.  
Team 3—Bradford, Turner, Wyde, Winder, skip.  
Team 4—Perry, J. C. McGaw, Paul, John McGaw, skip.  
Team 5—MacAusland, Albrece, De Camp, Young, skip.

BRAE-BURN C. C.  
Kidder, Chase, Witherbee and Litchfield, skip.

The two round robin matches played Tuesday on the indoor rink of the Curling Club of Boston were won by substantial margins of shots by Amory's team over Witherbee's and Wheelwright's of De Camp's. The summary:

ROUND ROBIN MATCHES  
Gould vs. Cushing.....Cushing  
Dana vs. Tomlinson.....Tomlinson  
Hull vs. MacAusland.....MacAusland  
Amory vs. skip, Witherbee.....Amory  
Score—Amory's team 20, Witherbee's 10.  
Parker vs. Lee.....Parker  
Dana vs. Kidder.....Dana  
Dana vs. Gould.....Gould  
Wheeler vs. skip, De Camp.....Wheeler  
Score—Wheeler's team 20, De Camp's team 12.

## STILLMAN MEETS WHITNEY TODAY IN SQUASH FINAL

NEW YORK—Dr. Alfred Stillman, 2d., of the Harvard Club of this city meets George Whitney of the same club this afternoon in the final match of the national squash racquet championship of 1914 on the courts of the Heights Casino and the winner will succeed to the title now held by Whitney.

Last year these same two players were pitted against one another in the titular round and Stillman was forced to content himself with being runner up. He already has two legs on the cup and will become the owner of the trophy if he wins today.

Whitney advanced at the expense of Malcolm D. Whitman, also a Harvard Club man and former national champion at lawn tennis. The champion gained his victory quite easily in straight games at 17-15, 15-13.

Stillman had to play two matches to gain his bracket. In the first he met Louis du Pont Irving of the Harvard Club in the third round and won without trying very hard at 15-8, 15-11. In the semi-final Stillman was opposed to Charles M. Bull, Jr., of the Crescent A. C. and had to work hard for a victory in straight games at 15-6, 15-12.

## BIG FIELD WILL ENTER RACE FOR RACQUET TITLE

Present National Champion Lawrence Waterbury Will Be Forced to Defend Honor

That Champion Lawrence Waterbury will be forced to defend his national singles racquet title against a strong field when the tournament opens at the courts of the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club Feb. 18 is today apparent, following the announcement of the drawings as made Tuesday afternoon. There are 17 aspirants for his title, St. Louis, New York, Pittsburgh, Chicago and Boston being represented. Among those entered are Champion Waterbury, Dwight F. Davis of St. Louis, E. M. Byers of Pittsburgh, Harold F. McCormick of Chicago, Robert D. Wrenn of New York, G. A. Thorne of Chicago, H. D. Scott and Constantine Hutchins of the Tennis and Racquet Club.

Play will begin at 11:30 o'clock in the morning of Feb. 18, when two matches in the preliminary round will take place. The first round will be started on Feb. 19. Following are the drawings:

PRELIMINARY ROUND  
Feb. 18, 11:30 a. m.—G. A. Thorne, New York vs. H. D. Scott, Boston; 12:30, Norman W. Cabot, Boston vs. W. P. Burden, New York.

FIRST ROUND  
Feb. 19, 9:15 a. m.—Dwight F. Davis, St. Louis vs. George C. Clarke Jr., New York; 10 a. m.—G. A. Thorne, Chicago vs. J. Douglas, New York; 10:45 a. m.—C. C. Fell, New York vs. C. G. Osborne, Chicago; 11:20 a. m.—S. Mortimer, New York vs. winner of Thorne-Scott match; 12:15 p. m.—H. F. McCormick, Chicago vs. winner of Cabot-Burden match; 1 p. m.—B. Wendell Jr., Boston vs. R. D. Wrenn, New York; 1:45 p. m.—C. D. Pike, Chicago vs. Lawrence Waterbury, New York; 2:30 p. m.—E. M. Byers, Pittsburgh vs. C. Hutchins, Boston.

Francis Ouimet, the American open golf champion, has arranged to sail on April 14 for England, where he will play in the amateur and open championships this spring. He will be accompanied by Arthur G. Lockwood, formerly of Weston Super Mere, England, who has been in this country 12 years, and is ranked among the leading amateurs.

Upon reaching Liverpool, Ouimet and Lockwood will visit the nearby links of Hoylake and then journey to the south of England, arriving early in May at Sandwich, where the amateur championship will be played.

Their stay there for the first time will be brief. When they return a week before the championship tournament, which begins on May 18, they expect to be joined by J. D. Travers of Upper Montclair, the American amateur champion; Frederick Herreshoff of New York, and Heinrich Schmidt of Worcester, Mass.

## BOSTON DATES FOR NATIONALS VERY PLEASING

Followers of the Boston National league baseball team have fared well for the season of 1914 so far as dates are concerned. Not only will the team play 13 Saturday games on the Walpole street grounds, but three holiday attractions have been arranged for the home field. This gives the team only one holiday away from home and that is Memorial day, when the team will be in Philadelphia.

Bunker Hill day, Independence day and Labor day have been awarded to Boston. June 17 will find Manager Evers and his Chicago Nationals as the attraction. July 4 will see Manager Robinson and his Brooklyn team as the opponents of the Braves, and on Labor day Manager McGraw and his New York Giants will be in the city.

The local season opens April 23 with the Brooklyn team as the opponents. The season will close Sept. 29 with the Chicago Cubs.

## HARVARD SEVEN LEAVES TO MEET YALE TONIGHT

The Harvard University hockey team left Boston this afternoon for New Haven, where they will meet the Yale seven tonight in the second game of the series between the two colleges. Although the game last Friday night which the Crimson won was rather disappointing for both teams, Harvard has since then been drilling hard in close team work among the forwards and in quick shooting, and it is believed that the improvement will be in evidence in tonight's contest.

On the Harvard defense Clavin and Willets are as good a combination as can be found in intercollegiate hockey. Phillips and Hopkins, in the center of the forward line, showed up to advantage at times in the last game. But there was lacking that concentrated effort and quick following back that was so evident in the Princeton game, and which was largely responsible for Harvard's victory.

The Yale team are hard chiefly for their quick interference which left the puck so often in front of the Harvard goal during the last game. Sweeney and MacDonald are the two men most to be watched.

The whole squad will go down to New Haven, so that there will be no lack of substitutes in case of a long game, such as that with Princeton. The teams will probably line up tonight as follows:

YALE  
Smart, c.;.....J. W. H. Heron  
Phillips, f.;.....J. W. H. Heron  
Hopkins, f.;.....J. W. H. Heron  
Clark, c.;.....J. W. H. Heron  
MacDonald, f.;.....J. W. H. Heron  
Clavin, c.;.....J. W. H. Heron  
Willets, f.;.....J. W. H. Heron  
Carochan, f.;.....J. W. H. Heron

## TWENTY-SIX MEN OUT AT HARVARD FOR BASEBALL

Harvard battery candidates began spring indoor training in the baseball cage Tuesday afternoon under the direction of Capt. D. J. P. Wingate and Coach F. J. Sexton. There were 26 men in the squad who survived the final cut of the outdoor season, and of this number 10 were freshman battery candidates.

The workout was very light, and none of the pitchers warmed up during the short session that he was put through. Practice will continue at a slow pace for the rest of the week, but with the opening of the second week of training the Harvard coach plans to get his men into action in preparation for early dates on the schedule.

The varsity squad included the following: Pitchers, H. J. Coolidge '15, E. H. Fitzgibbons '15, R. D. Harvey '14, A. J. MacDonald '15, F. B. Withington '15, H. L. Nash '16, R. P. Frye '15, R. C. Curtis '16, L. Hemenway '15, W. Whitney '16; catchers, R. P. Osborne '14, T. H. Safford '16, E. B. Starbuck '16, J. B. Waterman '16, and D. J. Wallace '16.

H. E. Reeves '12 will have charge of the freshman candidates again this year. Among the men who reported Tuesday were Cunningham, the St. Marks boy, who is both a pitcher and catcher, and W. T. Barker, catcher on the Middlesex nine last year. The other candidates were W. Appleton, R. E. Ashley, T. G. Callahan, W. G. Gannett, R. W. Babcock, A. Lawson, W. G. Cunningham and B. C. Robinson.

## FEDERALS SIGN EIGHT NEW MEN

CHICAGO—Eight additions to the ranks of the Federal league players have been announced by J. B. Tinker, manager of the Chicago club of the new league.

No names were given, but it was stated by the manager that two of the men were big league players and the remaining six were from the American Association. Chicago, it was said, would take two of the players and the others would wear Toronto or Buffalo uniforms. W. Bradley, manager of the Toronto club, and L. Schaffly, manager of the Buffalo Federal League Club, were in consultation with Tinker before the announcement.

## INTERNATIONAL POLO TO BE PLAYED JUNE 9 AND 13

NEW YORK—June 9 and 13 have been formally ratified as the dates for the international polo matches between England and America. The English team wished the matches at least a week earlier in order to be able to compete in the cup matches at home.

In spite of prolonged discussion at the annual meeting of the polo associates here Tuesday night in connection with the setting of the dates for the various tournaments throughout the country, there was no definite statement made as to the scene of the national championship dates or place, although the period between July 20 and Aug. 29 was allotted to both the Point Judith Polo Club and the Westchester Polo Club at Newport, which was declared to have had some significance.

A matter of much interest to followers of local polo in the nature of a series of tentative special matches to be held during tournaments on Long Island fields was carried to such ends that dates were allowed for a succession of matches to be held under the management of George Miller, an English polo expert, who has been authorized to take charge of the playing interests of all Long Island polo, as well as that at Point Judith. In the latter case he will depose F. A. Gill, who for some years past has had charge at Narragansett Pier.

H. L. Herbert was chairman of the meeting, and re-elected to succeed himself. William A. Hazard, the secretary-treasurer, was also re-elected. R. L. Agassiz of Myopia resigned his place on the executive committee, and Duley P. Rogers of the same club was elected to fill the vacancy. The other members of the executive committee elected were August Belmont, H. P. Whitney, Joshua Crane, Alexander T. Primm, Jr., John C. Groome, Charles Wheeler and W. A. Hazard.

During the progress of the banquet in connection with the session, moving pictures were shown of the international matches which were played at Meadow Brook last June. It was announced that the dates which had been allotted to the Pasadena Polo Club were declared vacant because of a storm which had destroyed the club grounds. The Southern Circuit cups will be played for during the Camden tournament, March 14-28. The dates arranged for the coming season are as follows:

Alken Polo Club, March 2 to 14; Bryn Mawr, May 25 to June 20; Camden Polo Club, March 14 to 28; Coronado Country Club, March 14 to 28; Denver Country Club, Aug. 29 to Sept. 3; Devon Polo Club, April 25 to 30; Essex Country Club, April 25 to 30; Great Neck Polo Club, June 25 to 30; Long Island Polo Club, June 25 to 30; Meadowbrook, June 15 to 27; Midwick Country Club, July 6 to 11; Philadelphia Country Club, May 23 to June 30; Piping Rock Club, May 11 to 27; Point Judith Polo Club, July 30 to Aug. 14; Rye Hunt Polo Club, Aug. 24 to 29; Rockaway Hunting Club, June 15 to 20 and June 29 to July 11; San Mateo, March 14 to April 14; Spokeno Polo Club, June 22 to 27; Spokane Polo Club, Sept. 14 to 19; Squadron A, Sept. 7 to 12; Thos. H. Islands Polo Club, Aug. 2 to 7; Westchester (Newport) Polo Club, Sept. 7 to Aug. 29; Whippany River Polo Club, Sept. 14 to 19.

## U. S. POWER BOARD IN SESSION HERE

Fully a dozen yacht owners appeared before the examination board of the newly organized United States power squadron Tuesday, which was in session in this city. The board has jurisdiction in the district embracing the coast between Hampton, N. H. and Watch Hill, at the entrance of Long Island sound.

The board received requests for instructions pertaining to the forming of a squadron in Massachusetts bay, and it is expected that the United States power squadron will increase its membership by over 100 from this section when the yachting season opens. It is also expected that Congress will sanction a distinguishing flag, which will be displayed by yacht owners who are members of the squadron.

## BOWDOIN OPENS AWAY FROM HOME

BRUNSWICK, Me.—For the first time in a number of years, the Bowdoin college football team will open its schedule away from home next fall, according to the list of games just announced and approved by the athletic council.

The opening game will be with Amherst, Sept. 26 at Amherst, the first time the two colleges have met on the gridiron since 1910. The only other change from last year's schedule is the substitution of a game with Boston College for the contest with Vermont. The schedule follows:

Sept. 26, Amherst at Amherst.  
Oct. 3, Wesleyan at Middletown; 10, Trinity at Hartford; 17, Boston College at Brunswick; 24, Colby at Brunswick; 31, Bates at Brunswick.  
Nov. 7, Maine at Orono; Nov. 14, Tufts at Medford.

## START WORK ON MAINSAIL

BRISTOL, R. I.—Operations were begun Tuesday on putting together the mainsail of the cup sloop designed by Herreshoff for the Vanderbilt syndicate. The other sails are cut and can be begun at any time.

## HANDY BREAKS LOCAL RECORD

Leo Handy of Brookline won the Brookline public baths Tuesday evening when he broke the tank record of 27 seconds for the 50 yard swim formerly held by B. James. Handy made the distance in 20.15 seconds.

## BOSTON SQUASH TEAM OFF TODAY

The squash racquet team that will represent Boston in the intercity tournament which will be held in Philadelphia Friday and Saturday will leave Boston at 5 o'clock today. Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York and Toronto are the other cities in the contests.

Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore were the only cities represented in the past, but as this sport has grown during the past year, the new cities have entered the tournament.

The Massachusetts team will consist of C. Hutchins, D. P. Rhodes, R. L. Agassiz, N. W. Cabot, H. Plimpton, J. H. Parker, H. Blanchard, the captain, and John Reynolds, coach. Blanchard will not be a contestant in the tournament. Hutchins, the present state champion, will also play in the individual championship. He will undoubtedly play W. T. H. Huhn of Philadelphia, who recently defeated Newhall for the Philadelphia state championship. Newhall, the former Harvard quarter-back, is the national champion.

The Harvard varsity crew Tuesday rowed with the same makeup as it did on the first day of practice and most promising oarsmen were given seats in the first five boats. The order of these crews was as follows:

Crew A—Stroke, Chandler; 7, Schall; 6, Middendorf; 5, W. Middendorf; 4, Harwood; 3, Reynolds; 2, Gardiner; bow, Murray.  
Crew B—Stroke, Lund; 7, Soucy; 6, Parsons; 5, Cutler; 4, Morgan; 3, Lyman; 2, Talcott; bow, Herrick.  
Crew C—Stroke, Chichester; 7, Meyer; 6, E. Reynolds; 5, Hubbard; 4, Busk; 3, Carver; 2, Borer; bow, Storrow.



# THE HOME FORUM

## Ancient Iconium Seat of True Asian Turks

THE following interesting account of the old city of Iconium, now styled Konia, is an extract from "A Journey through Asia Minor," by H. C. Lukach, published in the *Times* (London). This city possesses, he tells us, two claims to fame which place it in a category apart from all other large towns in Asia Minor. Perhaps the chief of these is the fact that during a flourishing epoch, which endured from the end of the eleventh to the beginning of the fourteenth century it was the nucleus of a brilliant independent state, the seat of the Seljuq Sultans of Rum. And Konia has preserved from its Seljuq Sultans, says Mr. Lukach, pre-eminent among the rulers of the Turkish race as patrons of art, a series of monuments from whose crumbling tiles and

decaying porticos there still flickers a spark of the departed genius. The annals of Konia carry us back to the mists of antiquity; we read of Iconium in the legend of Perseus and the Gorgons. Here, too, in historical times, halted the Ten Thousand; here Cicero, pro-consul of Cilicia, reviewed his troops; here Paul and Barnabas preached the Gospel after their departure from Cyprus. But it was not until it fell into the hands of the Seljuq Turks that Konia attained its zenith; it was not until after their disappearance that it lapsed into provincial obscurity which, but for the Mevlevi Dervishes, would have been yet deeper. It is now quite a flourishing town of about 55,000 people. It offers, moreover, an example of

what is almost a phenomenon in Turkey; it is a town the majority of whose inhabitants are Turks. Nor are its people as the Europeanized Turks whom one encounters in Constantinople; they are genuine Turks de la vieille roche, the backbone of the Turkish race, people who dress as did their forefathers in the plateaus of central Asia. The houses of the native Christians and of the few European residents of Konia lie between the railway station and the old town; to the north of these rises the artificial mound on which were built the palace and mosque of Sultan Ala'ud-Din. Ala'ud-Din Kai Kobad I. was the greatest of his dynasty and a mighty builder, a veritable Seljuq Justinian; the memory of his name yet lingers in the lands over which he ruled. At the foot of the mound are scattered his superb medreses (seminaries) and mosques, sadly dilapidated ruins of buildings which made Konia in the thirteenth century a seat of Islamic learning, and render it today a treasure-house of oriental art.

### By Summer Seas

Southern sojourning places have brought it about that a section of a big metropolitan newspaper may look in December exactly like July. The first page may show a crowded beach with everybody in bathing dress or light summer costumes. Below it some thickly forested gap in the mountains may show riders in flapping straw hats just topping the long climb from the bottom of the gorge. Florida is always summerlike, and its pictures breathe summer freedom. Here is a big hotel named for the man who sought the secret of lasting youth in the land of flowers and sunshine; and the golfers seen on the wide lawn of the hotel affirm that golfing is the one thing Ponce de Leon needed to make him think he had found a lasting delight. In the Carolinas boating and tramping and riding make delightful outdoor pictures for the papers. Georgia comes in for mention, and the ocean bathing off the shore of Texas on Galveston beach looks like any Jersey coast in August. Virginia draws visitors for its revolutionary landmarks and the caverns of Luray. The West Indies and the Caribbean, Havana and Panama, and merry scenes on shipboard all tell of the thousands of Americans who find time to take their pleasures in January and February as well as in July and August. New Jersey comes into the panorama with pictures of quiet places, where the air is said to be keen and yet soft, and the sunshine streams through the bare trunks of the trees with a mellow cheer. Still the amazing panorama unfolds, to winter sports in Canada and eastward to Bermuda, where bicyclers, we read, are welcome, though no motor cars are allowed.

### Educate the Child

It would be more rational to talk about not affording seed corn than to talk about not affording our children as much of their time as is necessary for their education.—Edward Everett.

## TO KNOW GOD IS HIGHEST LEARNING

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOW earnestly, tenderly, and unceasingly Jesus worked to fix in the minds and hearts of the people among whom he was placed the true knowledge of God! He healed great numbers of them of the infirmities of the flesh; he cast out devils; he raised the dead; and he taught them withal that it was the Father who did the works. In their synagogues and by the wayside he taught them to turn their thoughts away from selfish aims, narrow views, and despotic tendencies, and consider the power that made the lilies, "Is not the life more than meat?" he asked, yearning for their growth and ours in spiritual perception. He told them that to know God is eternal life, and Christian Science has come through the good discipleship of Mary Baker Eddy to teach humanity how to interpret Jesus' life, and how to know God as divine Principle. Nothing else is eternal life but the knowledge of God, and eternal life is nothing but knowledge of God, gained by having the Mind that was in Christ Jesus.

Mortals carry on their various affairs from day to day not knowing how to acknowledge God. Their schools of learning bend eagerly over books that teach many facts of human interest, but all from the basis of thought that says falsely that life inheres in matter. Their systems of medicine are headed by students who leave God out of their laboratories and libraries, their premises and conclusions. Mortals' study has ever been the same. The pride of the Pharisees in Jewish lore blocked them out from the true knowledge of God, good, offered at their doors in demonstration. Paul sat at the feet of a great Jewish teacher, Gamaliel, and was zealous in behalf of progress as outlined by him and his followers. Yet what a change was to come over Paul before he could speak with the tongue of true charity—even the reversal of his basis of thought. The Athenians were learned; they knew much of human culture and the refinement of thinking. Paul's student life made him appreciate the beauties of their polished manners and speech and their artistic standards. He had become awakened, however, to the true value of the more spiritual sense of learning. When he visited Athens he took as the text of his speech to these intellectualists the inscription he found on one of their altars, "To the unknown God," and declared to them the omnipotence, omnipresence and omniscience of Spirit, the known God.

Today many are seeking to know God. The knowledge that is power, many are

beginning to see, is the knowledge based on the right understanding of God. What is the eternal worth of understanding all human mysteries, or having all human knowledge, unless one has the true sense of God, divine Love? Nothing. But having tasted and seen that God is all good, then by the spiritual law all necessary and useful knowledge is added unto us.

Paul admonished young Timothy to study to show himself approved unto God. How is this study to be done, the learning to be accomplished? Here we find Christian Science invaluable. It comes to the student, not with formulas and set phrases, but in the name of divine Principle through reason and demonstration. What pupil in a chemistry class can argue against a test made with litmus paper? His would-be arguments, based on ignorance of the subject, fall; the proof is before him. Likewise, who, when he is healed through the understanding of Truth doesn't know that he is healed? What can prevent his recognizing his healing to be spiritual; and what can keep back his spiritual growth thus begun by the proof of what the knowledge of God brings? Nothing can prevent it and nothing is preventing the aggregate demonstrable knowledge of God in its spread over the earth, even as the waters cover the sea.

The schools today are crowded with pupils from about the age of six to twenty-one, and excellent help in the useful studies is being given by earnest men and women. Lessons of life are instilled—industry, honesty, faithfulness, skill, success, self-culture in individuals through courses outlined to meet their special needs. But are parents and teachers giving due heed to the spiritual culture which is superior to all merely human knowledge? Jesus took a child and, setting him in the midst of his students, told them to learn in the humility of the little child the spiritual knowledge that fits for eternal life. This knowledge can be attained by old and young alike as the heart is led to discard the lore of the eyes—based on beliefs, opinions, theories, fears and hates—for the simple understanding that God is All. This knowledge is not attained at a bound, but by daily study and assimilation of the truth as it is found in Christian Science. The proof of the nothingness of one small phase of inharmoniousness by the touchstone of the truth that God is All proves to the student irrefutably the allness of Truth and gives him patience to work out immortality according to Jesus' understanding of what eternal life is—

## World Use of "White Coal"

Italy is a country destitute of coal, with about one tenth of her area barren rock and one third mountains, and yet she is rapidly coming to the front industrially, and may soon rival Belgium. It is by harnessing up her small streams and her rivers that she is counterbalancing her barrenness in coal, we read in *Chambers Journal*. Germany, notably Bavaria, although rich in coal, is doing the same, a "state office, the development of water power and supply of electricity," being one of the youngest and sturdiest government departments there. It is the same in Switzerland, in Canada, and in the United States; indeed, wherever water power is available it is being rapidly utilized.

## Saving Plan for Employee

Discussing the movement for giving employees a direct interest in the business which they help to build up one of the directors of a large institution lately said that the plan he had adopted was to leave the percentage of the annual profits allowed each employee to accumulate for five years before it should be drawn out. This was done both to increase and strengthen the organization by keeping the worker permanently in the business and to teach the wage-earners the advantages of saving money. At first when the extra sum was received by workmen under this plan of profit sharing they would promptly spend it in extravagant ways. It was a windfall, an item of gain not counted in the daily income, and so it was used in foolish ways. Under the plan of keeping it for five years it becomes a sufficient sum that the wage-earner sees the advantage of saving and of storing up something which may be applied to larger ends, such as buying a small piece of property, or the like.

## Space and Time

A fool always wants to shorten space and time; a wise man wants to lengthen both. A fool wants to kill space and time; a wise man, first to gain them, then to animate them.—Ruskin.

## PASSING THE LIBRARY TEST

THAT the education required nowadays of librarians is a fair test for any person who would be in touch with his times and the best of the past is seen in the following questions from the examination for entrance to the library school of the New York public library, reprinted in the *Century* magazine. The candidates were also required to translate into English several paragraphs of French and of German.

History and Current Events—1. Give a brief outline history of Europe in the

## Alabama Cabin Which Sheltered Andrew Jackson

WHEN the hut in this picture was built middle Alabama was almost a virgin forest. The cabin is near the Alabama river, in Autauga county and near the margin of Great Bear swamp. It was built about 1810 by James Martin, a noted hunter who later served as a guide under Andrew Jackson in his campaign against the Creek and Chickasaw Indians. Martin was also a personal friend of Jackson, and thus it was that this rude hut came to shelter one who was soon to become really great as a defender and President of his country.

The cabin is built of logs which extend to the apex of the roof at each end. Originally there was not a piece of milled plank in the structure. In its immediate surroundings are many relics of the Indians. Pieces of pottery and armor have been dug from mounds and an abundance of flint arrowheads are to be found there.

Evidently the builder of this hut possessed a practical knowledge of forestry. For instance, it is generally known that pine logs cut at some seasons of the year will last many times as long as when cut at other seasons. Those in this cabin are more than 100 years old. Evidently also this man Martin was an artist of no mean ability, since a picture of a deer carved on a giant beech tree was visible with his name and date for almost a century. As a boy the writer



remembers passing this tree many times on the edge of the great swamp and knows that the picture and lettering were visible until the beginning of the present century. Also that the writer's name, carved in a similar manner, was thrown off by the bark of a tree in less than 40 years.

Because of its historic associations the

cabin cumbered valuable ground on the site of the summer home of R. W. Shackelford, an architect and builder of Prattville, Ala.

### Finding of Giotto

When Giotto was 10 years old it happened that Cimabue, on his way from Florence to Vespignano upon a matter of business, found him seated by the roadside, says Lina Duff Gordon in "Medieval Towns," his flock gathered near, busily employed in drawing the outline of a sheep from life upon a smooth piece of rock. Struck by the boy's evident cleverness, Cimabue hastened to obtain the father's consent to adopt and make an artist of him. Leaving the old life in the peasant's cottage for ever, Giotto now turned south along new roads, and with Cimabue by his side, saw for the first time the city of Florence, beautiful as she lay upon the banks of the Arno in a setting of wooded hills. The progress he made under Cimabue's guidance, who taught him all he knew, was marvelous indeed. At 10 years of age a shepherd tracing idle fancies on the stones, then for a few years an apprentice in a Florentine workshop grinding colors with the others for his master's big Madonnas; while 10 years later he had already gained the title of Master and was a famous painter, courted by popes and kings, and leaving masterpieces upon the walls of churches throughout Italy, that people of all times and countries have come and paused awhile to see.

## AT SCHOOL WITH MATTHEW ARNOLD

AT HORSELL, in Surrey, England, lives Dr. Isaac Gregory Smith, who was at Rugby in Dr. Arnold's time, and who had for school-fellows Dean Stanley and Matthew Arnold and Tom Hughes and Arthur Hugh Clough, and others of that brilliant band who were to spread the fame of Rugby the wide world over.

In referring to this part of his career Dr. Gregory Smith, the *Morning Post* says, waxes enthusiastic over Dr. Arnold, like most men who ever came under the influence of that remarkable man. "He was indeed a king of men," he said. "For some time, however, I had little to do with him. I remember that one

day Arnold came to examine my form, the Middle Fifth, and we had to construe a passage in Virgil about fame blowing a trumpet. Arnold, who was very fond of illustrating the old by the new, asked whether any of us boys recollected a passage in an English poet which resembled in any way that on which we were engaged. For a moment or two there was dead silence. I was dreadfully nervous and at first could say nothing, but I plucked up courage and said: "Yes, sir, there is the convent bell in 'Marmion'." I then recited:

"So far was heard that mighty knell,  
The stag leaped on to Cheviot Fell."  
"Immediately the stern face of the great man was irradiated with a sunny smile, and he said, very graciously: 'Thank you.' You can imagine my feelings just at that moment, having regard to the reverence and affection we all had for our chief."

### A Mountain Gateway

I know a vale where I would go one day,  
When June comes back and all the world  
Is glad with summer. Deep with shade  
It lies,  
A mighty cleft in the green blossoming  
hills,  
A cool, dim gateway to the mountains'  
heart.  
On either side the wooded slopes come  
down,  
Hemlock and beech and chestnut; here  
and there  
Through the deep forest laurel spreads  
and gleams,  
Pink-white as Daphne in her loveliness  
heart.  
Far overhead against the arching blue,  
Gray ledges overhang from dizzy heights,  
Scarred by a thousand winters and un-  
tamed.  
The road winds in from the broad river-  
lands,  
Luring the happy traveler turn by turn,  
Up to the lofty mountains of the sky.  
And where the road runs in the valley's  
foot,  
Through the dark woods the mountain  
stream comes down  
Singing and dancing all of its youth  
away  
Among the boulders and the shallow runs,  
Where sunbeams pierce and mossy tree  
trunks hang,  
Drenched all day long with murmuring  
sound and spray.  
There, light of heart and footfree, I  
would go  
Up to my home among the lasting hills,  
And in my cabin doorway sit me  
down,  
Companioned in that leafy solitude  
By the wood ghosts of twilight and of  
peace.

And in that sweet seclusion I should hear,  
Among the cool-leaved beeches in the  
dusk,  
The calm-voiced thrushes at their evening  
hymn—  
So undisturbed, so rapturous, so pure,  
It well might be, in wisdom and in joy,  
The seraph singing at the birth of time  
The unworn ritual of eternal things.  
—Bliss Carman in the *Smart Set*.

There, light of heart and footfree, I  
would go  
Up to my home among the lasting hills,  
And in my cabin doorway sit me  
down,  
Companioned in that leafy solitude  
By the wood ghosts of twilight and of  
peace.

And in that sweet seclusion I should hear,  
Among the cool-leaved beeches in the  
dusk,  
The calm-voiced thrushes at their evening  
hymn—  
So undisturbed, so rapturous, so pure,  
It well might be, in wisdom and in joy,  
The seraph singing at the birth of time  
The unworn ritual of eternal things.  
—Bliss Carman in the *Smart Set*.

### People and Government

The people, if consulted, can say what form of government they would like, but not the form that will suit them; they can only learn this from experience. The social and political form into which a people can enter and remain does not depend on their whim, but is determined by their character and past history.—Taine.

### Truth Most Profitable

Being persuaded of nothing more than of this, that whether it be in matter of speculation or of practise, no untruth can possibly avail the patron and defender long, and that things most truly are likewise most behaviorally spoken.—Hooker.

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Falmouth and  
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BOSTON, MASS.

## The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by  
The Christian Science  
Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,  
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "The Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science" and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN,  
Editor-in-Chief  
ALEXANDER DODDS,  
Managing Editor

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Telephone 4330 Back Bay  
(Private Exchange)

EUROPEAN BUREAU  
Amberley House, Norfolk St.,  
Strand, London.

TERMS  
Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID  
United States, Canada and Mexico.  
Daily, one year ..... \$5.00  
Daily, six months ..... 3.00  
In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

Make checks, money orders, etc., payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising furnished upon application to the advertising department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.  
Eastern Advertising Offices, Suites 6029-6030 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.  
Western Advertising Office, Suite 750, People's Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.

United Kingdom Advertising Office, Amberley House, Norfolk St., Strand, London. Telephone 9723 Central.

## Yale's Palestinian Pottery

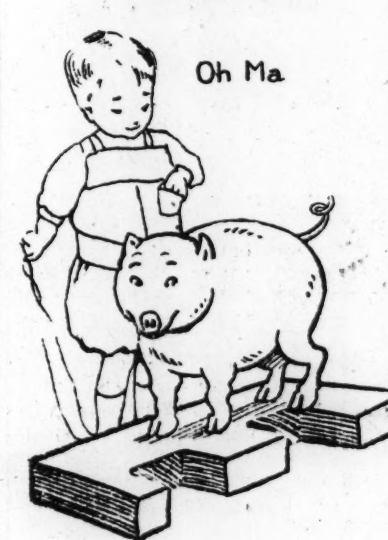
Visitors to the Day Missions library of Yale are to have the privilege of examining the collection of Palestinian pottery recently given to the university by Mrs. Francis Wayland. The collection, there temporarily bestowed, numbers 950 pieces, gathered from Gaza, Jerusalem, and other parts of Palestine. The Yale Alumni Weekly says that while bearing a resemblance in texture to the pottery of the North American Indians, the utensils are a more finished product showing finer artistic conception. The articles date back as far as 1000 B. C. to 1000 A. D. and are in an excellent state of preservation. Yale already had a fine Babylonian collection, and the two when placed in a permanent museum will add richly to the university's equipment for the study of history.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### Pantomimes Advertised

Those who know Shaftesbury Avenue best are never surprised at anything they see in that theatrical thoroughfare, where at any moment a green Irishman, tall-batted and shillelaghed, may dash out of some court, or an exquisite of the revolution stroll slowly back to his lodgings. But even Shaftesbury Avenue was interested in the strange scene in a little street, says the *Manchester* (England) *Guardian*, when some 50 sandwich men lined up to be transformed into animals, and so advertise a circus. On one side, stood the crowd of curious onlookers, among a man with a hamper full of pantomime masks; on the other the little company not yet engaged, waiting for Circe to decide their fate. Some of them took it hilariously, laughing uproariously as they glanced sideways to watch their mates being capped with monkeys' heads or swinish snouts, until some queer mask stifled their own laughter. The cat and bulldog then walked off together contentedly enough amid cheers and the man with the little elephant's head followed the fox and the lizard cheerfully.

### Picture Puzzle



What word?  
ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE  
Susie.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, February 11, 1914

### Democracy Moving Toward Cooperation

IN THE history of the last few years an ever increasing indication of dissatisfaction with existing conditions is noticeable, especially as regards the laboring classes. There were those in times past who expected that the advent of democracy would be the advent of an era of unprecedented prosperity and peace. There are those today who see in the present condition of the labor world, where the voice of the people is being heard with increasing distinctness, nothing less than pending disaster. The situation in Dublin, the unrest in South Africa, and the increasing expression of socialistic tendencies, are all taken as signs of disintegration out of which no good thing can come. Nature, the natural scientist declares, abhors a vacuum. In the same manner extremes, whilst at present unavoidable in the path of progress, cannot be permanent. They are stepping-stones to improved conditions. The optimist meets not infrequently with scanty support; but the optimist whose confidence is based on something more stable than blind trust in political party or person knows that the hour for progress has struck, and that the demand for better things is no retrograde step, but part of the working of that irresistible force expressed since history began in the yearning for improvement.

There are two sides to every question. The ultra-Conservatives are surely no more right in denouncing the efforts of the working classes to make themselves heard than are the anarchists in advocating the adoption of measures so sweeping that they would result in chaos. The policy of upheaval in the form of the destruction by force of existing conditions is no more to be indorsed than the endeavor to stifle the voice of the people from fear of consequences. That voice cannot be stifled. The greater the man the better he is able to make concessions. If both extreme parties could agree to cooperate instead of to compete all would benefit. The old saying "Might is right" may be rendered "Right is might," and the world is learning to recognize the important fact that the nearer right a policy is, the more certain is it of success.

Democratic government may rightly be termed the most progressive, and who dares say that in future the competition and opposition which form so strong a feature of the political life of the twentieth century will not give place to cooperation? Competition is not wholly divorced from fear, whilst cooperation is synonymous with strength, and surely this way progress lies.

CANADA and the United States will now be able to assist each other in matters of experience touching the parcel post. Canada is as deeply concerned as the United States, for instance, in bringing the producer and the consumer closer together.

### Abridging the Right of Petition

DESIRABLE as would seem to be the reduction in the volume of petitions and bills that flood the files of Legislatures, respect has to be paid to the fundamental right of the people to ask whatever they wish and its complement in the attention by the Legislature to every such request. In Massachusetts, where the annual session is charged with stimulating resort to the General Court, restriction of the number of proposals is made difficult by the provision of the constitution that the people have the right to petition. Legislative rules have to take the express requirement of the declaration of rights into account. There has been a lessening of the time during which petitions may be presented until it has reached the limit of ten days after the annual assembling. But the rule fixing the time has always paid heed to the constitution by providing that petitions received after the fixed time shall automatically be referred to the next General Court unless by a four fifths vote the rule is suspended and immediate consideration granted. The rule does not undertake to reject the tardy petition but keeps within the constitution.

An order has appeared this year which would require that all petitions that have less than fifty signatures shall be referred to the committee on rules and shall not be admitted unless recommended by this committee and by a four fifths vote in each branch. This regulation goes in the direction of rejecting the individual citizen's petition. Section XIX. of the preamble to the constitution secures to the people the "right to request of the legislative body, by the way of addresses, petitions or remonstrances, redress of the wrongs done them and of the grievances they suffer." It would be a substantial abridgment of the right if the Legislature should undertake to say that the citizen might not have his petition received unless he joined with him at least forty-nine other citizens. Even if the rule provided that a petition of one man or ten men would be referred to the next General Court, while the petition of fifty would get immediate consideration if filed within the specified time, it would set up a discrimination that would at least be open to the question of running against the constitutional right.

The Massachusetts practise of admitting all petitions, however humble, and giving to each of them definite action before the Legislature can be prouged, we feel, not to be lightly set aside. Such action would seem possible only with a constitutional amendment, and no one has the hardihood to propose that the bill of rights shall be so invaded. The reduction of the amount of legislation is to be accomplished, in whatever degree it may be, by the discretion of the members in dealing with the proposals. They would probably be upheld if they more freely refused the requests for laws, but their proper course, apparently, is not to refuse to admit the petition but to adopt a more general use of the form, "no legislation necessary."

BASEBALL rules remain practically unchanged for 1914, it is announced, which means that the umpire will continue to be superior to the referendum.

PATCH pockets for women's skirts are to be fashionable, it is said. If they are also going to be conspicuous, then another new hope dawns for man.

### On Guard at Legislative Doorways

THE past decade has seen marked increase in number of employed, expert watchers of legislation at Washington and at state capitals in the United States. A diversity of interests are thus represented with an equal variety of motives on the part of employers. The functions of these persons or organizations are not so much those of combatants as of scouts. Their business is to inform. Action based on their information comes from other agents, and is exerted in legitimate or illegitimate ways on lawmakers or on constituents whom the legislators respect or fear.

To illustrate the sort of thing we mean take the information league maintained at Albany, which furnishes to newspapers, municipal officials, urban reform organizations, and all citizens desiring information about prospective legislation, the specialized and accurate information concerning bills introduced which these clients may indicate they wish to have. Rightly manned and efficiently administered, such an organization can be of marked service to society, at a time when all lawmaking bodies are overburdened with their tasks and when it grows increasingly difficult for citizens to keep the run of proposed laws, either through the daily press or by attendance on legislative committee hearings.

The complexity of contemporary urban life long since imposed upon voluntary organizations the duty of informing citizens about the civic records of candidates for office, whom to know personally was quite impossible for the electorate. The same sort of necessity is now forcing upon civic organizations the duty of mediating between the public and promoters of legislation, and giving publicity to facts about proposed laws and their sponsors which should be known to both lawmakers and their constituents.

Moreover, so long as state legislatures retain much power over local affairs and so long as much state legislation makes or mars town or city government, it will be necessary for cities and towns to watch happenings at state capitals. Thus they furnish another important sort of clientele for organizations of the kind we have described.

### Too Much Work on Commerce Commission

IT is a question if the United States Congress, or one or other of the houses of Congress, is not delegating to or imposing upon the interstate commerce commission duties which Congress should itself perform through the medium of committees. At all events, the disposition recently has been to unload upon the commission certain tasks formerly assumed, as a matter of course, by committees of the House and Senate. These are principally in the nature of investigations for the thorough and vigorous and effective prosecution of which congressional committees are well equipped. The interstate commerce commission is one of the most useful bodies of the kind ever created in the United States, but some question is being raised as to whether its usefulness can long be preserved under the press of business to which it is now subjected.

Its ordinary duties lie in the direction of regulating the interstate transportation or traffic of the country, and these would seem to require all the ability and time at the disposal of its members. Indeed, if it could satisfactorily solve all the problems growing out of interstate transportation it would be entitled to the unmeasured gratitude of the nation. But it is found now to have acquired, either through the action of Congress or through expansion of its original jurisdiction, additional responsibilities such as may be involved in a physical valuation of all the railroads in the country and investigations into the telegraph and telephone companies; into the rates and rules especially governing transportation of iron and steel; into the tap lines; into a proposed bond issue of \$167,000,000 by the New York Central railroad; into the private car line companies; into the United States Steel Corporation; into former management of the New Haven railroad, and into a score or more of other matters.

There are indications that an effort will be made in Congress to divert from the interstate commerce commission the stream of inquiries. This, it seems, can hardly be done too soon. Either the whole time of the commission must soon be given over to investigations which might be carried on much better by committees of Congress or steps will have to be taken to relieve it of such duties so that it may perform its proper and more important function of seeing that the laws in relation to transportation and interstate commerce are enforced. About as certain a way of destroying the usefulness of the commission as could be devised by its enemies, or the enemies of railway regulation, would be the continuance of the present method of heaping upon it duties belonging elsewhere, thus unfitting it for the one great task which the public is desirous of having it perform.

IT SEEMS to be generally conceded that, in view of the present state of their business, the railroads will be in much better shape to ask for the privilege of raising freight rates when they shall have suspended their free list.

IT WOULD seem as if the United States agricultural department at Washington had taken cognizance of the great number of misleading corn-bread formulas in circulation, and as if this had induced it, in a measure at least, to issue authoritative recipes showing how corn bread was made by the Indians and how ash cake and hoe cake, its derivatives, were prepared long years ago by the aborigines and colonists on the Atlantic seaboard and in the primitive period of southern and western settlement. There has been much and severe criticism of latter-day corn-bread recipes. One of the most recent had to do with a formula which ran: "Stir together a half cup of flour, a can of Indian meal, a teaspoonful of baking powder and a half teaspoonful of salt; into a pint of milk whip three beaten eggs, a tablespoonful of melted cottonseed oil or other fat, and two tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar."

Now to those who are not fond of real corn bread the protest raised against this recipe must have come as a surprise. One newspaper commenting upon it editorially said that whatever came out of the oven after this composition had been baked it certainly would not be corn bread. That either sugar or flour should be used in

### Corn Bread Such as Indians Used to Make

any formula pretending to be a recipe for corn bread shocked the writer to the extent that he felt impelled to emulate the boy, Bailey, at Mrs. Todger's boarding house, who popped his head in the door of the Pecksniff apartments and astonished the young ladies of that name by ejaculating, "There's fish today. Don't eat none of him."

It is pleasant and encouraging to find that the United States government is at times just paternalistic enough to take an interest in matters of this kind. In the Monitor's household page has been given the official formula not only for making genuine corn bread—corn bread such as the Indians used to make—but formulas also for the making of ash cake and hoe cake. Doubtless thousands of our readers have read these carefully and need not be told now that there is scarcely anything in common between them and the recipe given above. These simple breads, we are reminded, first made by the North American Indians and adopted by the whites immediately following them, though easy to prepare, are nevertheless very palatable. To the truth of this thousands will testify. And these thousands, and many thousands to follow them, may be grateful to the agricultural department at Washington for preserving the formulas—which is the all important thing—in their primitive simplicity.

Is it possible, is it among the reasonable probabilities, that the skyscraper problem, the question of building to an extreme height, the matter of causing congestion in the business centers of cities by housing great numbers in single structures—the point of inflating real estate values abnormally in one quarter and depressing them in another through the "hiving" process—will be solved by the very interests that created it, the landowners? It seems likely. A discussion in the New York City Club the other day on the topic, "Shall We Limit the Height of Buildings?" brought out the statement from Lawson Purdy, president of the department of taxes and assessments, that a large part of the property on lower Manhattan was not profitable, primarily because of the erection of skyscrapers.

Owners have been forced in numerous instances to erect lofty buildings because the value of the land was predicated on the erection of such buildings. Many are preferring tenancy in the lower buildings now because they can obtain better light and more air. Lofty building is creating such congestion as to defeat the end it aimed at originally, the concentration of people within a given district. "If all down-town Manhattan," said Mr. Purdy, "were covered with high buildings such as may now be erected under the regulations, there would not be street room enough for the people. Some who own land here on Fifth avenue (at Forty-fourth street) know they are facing a very great danger, a danger that has reached their neighbors below. The loss in land values in this section if the factories come in would stagger the country."

Occupants must be found for the big buildings erected upon costly property, and if no other occupants are to be had the sites will be turned over to factories, with results likely to be depressing to surrounding real estate eventually. Harm that has been done may not be immediately remedied, but restrictive measures may be taken to prevent harm in the future. Mr. Purdy admits that the only safe course now is to check the high building tendency wherever possible. Edward M. Bassett, another speaker, agreed with Mr. Purdy in the statement that landowners are discovering that skyscrapers do not pay. "There is a general misapprehension," he said, "as to the profit on skyscrapers."

Assuming this to be true, it seems a reasonable conclusion that skyscraping construction will shortly check itself. Some will build high for glory, but not many. Those who build business houses, generally build for profit; if it shall be determined definitely that skyscrapers involve a loss, restrictive legislation will hardly be necessary.

IN DUE time, no doubt, the city of Philadelphia will come into full or partial ownership of the collections of the local art lover who has just paid \$700,000 for a Raphael madonna. The ultimate destination of the unprecedented collection made by J. Pierpont Morgan is not known now. Some doubts as to its preservation and its enrichment of New York city's artistic assets are now being intimated. Whatever the decision may be, the Altman collection is secure, this donor's terms having been met. Consequently the metropolis is richer by not less than \$15,000,000, the value attributed to the former merchant's treasures if they were today put upon the market. So estimates the eminent German expert, Dr. Bode.

These are but a few of many signs of the extraordinarily swift increment of priceless possessions falling into the hands of museums or rich collectors in the United States. The same day that disclosed Philadelphia's possession of the Raphael, so long a treasure in an English family, also told of New York's coming into possession of the unequalled collection of armor assembled by Mr. Riggs, an American collector working from Paris as a center. Indeed, it requires constant and not occasional attention to the chronicle of daily happenings to keep even fairly abreast of this important aspect of affairs.

But it is necessary to exercise discrimination in weighing the facts reported. For a city of the size and type of Springfield, Mass., to have transferred to it such an unusual collection of works of art as the one just bestowed is an event of more importance than acquisition of the Altman collection by the Metropolitan Museum of Art. In one case it is an act supplementary to prior giving; in the other it is pioneer recognition of a social need in a relatively small city.

Considered in connection with the developments of the past decade in cities like Buffalo, Worcester and Toledo and in towns like Montclair, N. J., this Springfield art museum incident becomes almost symbolic. The large urban centers are not to monopolize museums and collections or the teachers and students of art. There is on the way a fairer process of distribution of art treasures acquired in Europe and Asia.

INCENTIVE to playwriting will be found in the apparently reliable statement that the American drama "Arizona" earned \$357,107 between 1904 and 1909. But, after all, perhaps greater incentive to playwriting will continue to be found in the fact that some sixteenth century dramatic compositions have yet to be surpassed.

### Discussing the Skyscraper Problem

### Art for Small Cities